

UNCLE SAM'S ALMANAC



FOR THE YEAR 1895

Almanac for 1895—A common Year of 365 Days.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter,	F.	Solar Cycle,	28
Golden Number,	15	Roman Indiction,	8
Epact,	4	Julian Period,	6608

Year 5656 of the Jewish Era com. Sept. 19, 1895
Year 1318 of the Moham. Era com. June 24, 1895

Movable Festivals of the Church.

Septuagesima	S. Febr.	10	Ase. or Holy Thur.	May 23
Quinquagesima	Feb. 24		Whit Sund. (Pent.)	June 2
Shrove Tuesday,	"	23	Trinity Sunday,	" 6
Ash Wednesday,	"	27	Corpus Christi,	" 13
Palm Sunday,	April 7	1st S. in Advent,	Dec. 1	
Easter Sunday,	April 14	Sundays after Trinity	24	

Ember Days.

The Four Seasons of the Year.			
March 6th	Spring Commencement, Sun's Entrance in Aries,	March 20,	4 h. 05 m. evening
June 5th	Summer " " " Cancer,	June 21,	12 h. 05 m. morning
December 18th.	Autuma " " " Libra	Sept. 23,	2 h. 05 m. morning
December 18th.	Winter " " " Capricornus	Dec. 21,	8 h. 05 m. evening

Moon's Phases.

New Moon.	Full Moon.	Aries, Ram.	Leo, Lion.	Sagittarius, Bowman.
First Quart.	Last Quart.	Taurus, Bull.	Virgo, Virgin.	Capricornus, Goat.
		Gemini, Twins.	Libra, Balance.	Aquarius, Waterman.
		Cancer, Crab-Fish	Scorpio, Scorpion.	Pisces, Fishes.

Saturn (♄) is called the Governing Planet this year.

Head and Face.

Ram—Aries



Eclipses of the Year 1895.

The first is a total eclipse of the Moon, March 19th. Visible here. Beginning 7.58 evening. Middle 10.40 evening. End 1.21 morning.

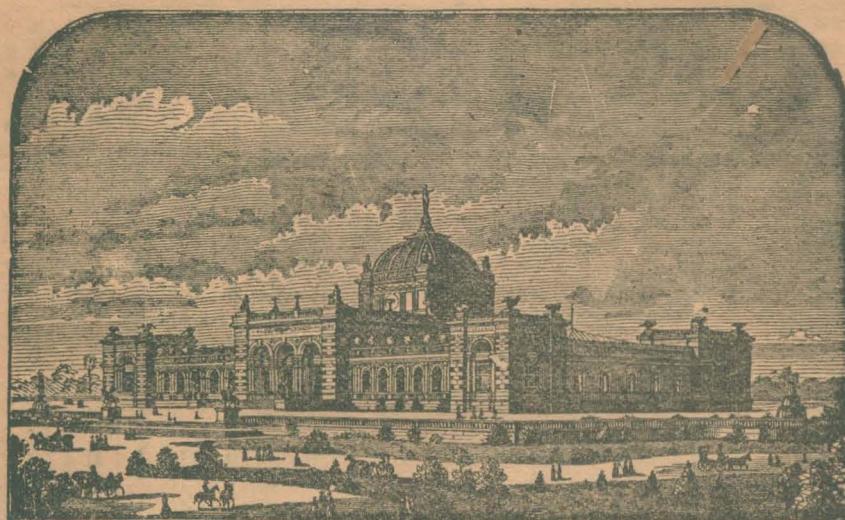
The second is a partial eclipse of the Sun, March 26th, 6.39 morning. Invisible here.

The third is a partial eclipse of the Sun, August 20th, 7 o'clock morning. Invisible here.

The fourth is a total eclipse of the Moon, September 3rd & 4th, Visible here. Beginning 9.53 evening. Middle 1.2 morning. End 4.11 morning.

The fifth is a partial eclipse of the Sun, September 18th, 4.40 afternoon. Invisible here.

UNCLE SAM'S ALMANAC.



VIEW OF MEMORIAL HALL—CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA.

INTRODUCTION.

Again Uncle Sam—more respectfully Samuel—greets his children with his and their Almanac for 1895 filled with memories of the patriotic past and high hopes of a prosperous future.

Though more than one hundred years have passed over his head, he still rejoices in the strength of a vigorous manhood. His children are steadily increasing in number, while his children's children may be counted by tens of millions. The great experiment of founding a Republic on the shores of the Western Continent, in which the government shall rest in the hands of the people themselves, and every voter shall be a sovereign, has been successfully tried. His broad acres have been the ark

of safety and an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. Year after year his commerce is extending to all quarters of the earth, his manufactures are achieving distinction in the foreign markets, the surplus produce of his soil is feeding the world, and the wealth of his mines is swelling annually our supply of silver and of gold. His mighty rivers are serving as the great highways on which can be transported at the lowest rates millions of tons of grain and other produce, and to these are super-added a gigantic net-work of railroads and canals.

In brief, he feels very much like ickling himself under the fifth rib incessantly, but lest he should become too garrulous, takes refuge in a dignified but self-satisfied silence.

JANUARY Calculated for North, East, South & West. 1895

W.	MONTHS, DAYS, &c.	Latitude of Southern States	Aspect of Planets and other Miscellanies	Latitude of Middle States	Moons Signs.	Moon south	High Water Phila.
F.		SUN rises & sets. h. m. h. m. h. m.	MOON r. & s. h. m. h. m. h. m.	SUN rises & sets. h. m. h. m. h. m.	MOON r. & s. h. m. h. m. h. m.	S. d.	h. m. h. m.
D.							

T.	1 New Year	7 9 4 51	10 18 ♀ sets 5,17	7 23 4 37	10 8	4 ⚓	16 4 9 5 37
W.	2 Abel, Seth	7 8 4 52	11 17 ☽ in Perihelion	7 23 4 37	11 7	4 ⚔	0 4 49 6 17
T.	3 Enoch	7 8 4 52	morn ¼ south 11,5	7 23 4 37	morn	5 ⚔	14 5 29 6 47
F.	4 Methusal.	7 8 4 52	12 21 ☽ 4. h rises 1,59	7 22 4 38	12 29	5 ⚔	28 6 11 7 21
S.	5 Simon	7 7 4 53	1 17 ☽ 6 ⚔ ☽ 3 ⚔ sets	7 22 4 38	1 27	6 ⚔	13 6 55 8 7

1) Sunday after New Year. Matth. 2. Day's length { 09 h. 46 m. Southern States
09 h. 18 m. Middle States

S.	6 Epiphany	7 7 4 53	3 16 Aldebaran so. 9,23	7 21 4 39	2 26	6 ⚔	27 7 44 8 47
M.	7 Isidor	7 7 4 53	3 9 Polaris south 6,9	7 21 4 39	3 19	7 ⚔	11 8 39 9 32
T.	8 Erhard	7 6 4 54	4 6 ♀ in Aphelion	7 20 4 40	4 16	7 ⚔	25 9 40 10 40
W.	9 Julian	7 6 4 54	5 5 6 ♀ ☽ Superior	7 20 4 40	5 15	8 ⚔	11 10 46 11 39
T.	10 Paul's Im.	7 5 4 55	6 3 ♀ sets 5,45	7 19 4 41	6 13	8 ⚔	25 11 52 12 38
F.	11 Eugene	7 5 4 55	▷ ris. ☽ 11. h rises 1,33	7 19 4 41	▷ ris.	8 ⚔	9 morn 1 18
S.	12 Rinehold	7 4 4 56	6 57 ☽ 3 sets 1,35	7 18 4 42	6 48	9 ⚔	23 1 51 1 56

2) 1st Sunday after Epiph. Luke 2. Day's length { 09 h. 54 m. Southern States
09 h. 26 m. Middle States

S.	13 Hilary	7 3 4 57	8 19 Capella south 9,31	7 17 4 43	8 6	9 ⚔	6 2 51 2 34
M.	14 Felix	7 3 4 57	9 50 ¼ south 10,16	7 16 4 44	9 39	9 ⚔	19 3 42 3 11
T.	15 Maurice	7 2 4 58	10 42 Regulus south 2,18	7 16 4 44	10 32	10 ⚔	1 4 30 3 54
W.	16 Marcellus	7 1 4 59	11 57 ☽ sets 5,52	7 15 4 45	11 47	10 ⚔	15 5 16 4 35
T.	17 Anthony	7 0 5	0 morn ☽ 17. Spica rises	7 14 4 46	morn	10 ⚔	27 6 3 5 22
F.	18 Franklin	7 0 5	0 12 29 ♀ gr. Hel. Lat. So.	7 13 4 47	12 36	11 ⚔	9 6 51 6 16
S.	19 Sarah	6 5 9 5	1 1 32 6 ⚔ ☽ 3 sets 1,24	7 12 4 48	1 39 11	12 ⚔	20 7 41 7 24

3) 2d Sunday after Epiph. John 2. Day's length { 10 h. 04 m. Southern States
09 h. 38 m. Middle States

S.	20 Fab. Seb.	6 5 8 5	2 2 26 ☽ enters ☽	7 11 4 49	2 34 11	8 ⚔	2 8 33 8 31
M.	21 Agnes	6 5 8 5	2 3 32 ½ rises 12,56	7 11 4 49	3 39 12	9 ⚔	14 9 25 9 40
T.	22 Vincent	6 5 7 5	3 4 37 ¼ south 9,41	7 10 4 50	4 45 12	10 ⚔	26 10 16 10 58
W.	23 Charitas	6 5 6 5	4 5 36 Arctur rises 10,30	7 9 4 51	5 44 12	11 ⚔	8 11 9 11 43
T.	24 Timothy	6 5 6 5	4 6 24 ♀ sets 6,1	7 8 4 52	6 32 12	12 ⚔	21 11 58 12 20
F.	25 Paul's Con.	6 5 5 5	5 ☽ set. ☽ 25. Orion south	7 7 4 53	▷ set.	13 ⚔	4 12 28 1 14
S.	26 Polycarp.	6 5 4 5	6 6 15 ☽ 6 ♀ ☽	7 6 4 54	6 6 13	14 ⚔	17 12 54 1 56

4) 3d Sunday after Epiph. Matth. 8. Day's length { 10 h. 14 m. Southern States
09 h. 50 m. Middle States

S.	27 J. Chrysos.	6 5 3 5	7 7 11 * south 6,52	7 5 4 55	7 3 13	8 ⚔	0 1 27 2 41
M.	28 Charles	6 5 2 5	8 8 10 ½ rises 12,30	7 4 4 56	8 1 18	14 ⚔	2 8 3 24
T.	29 Valerius	6 5 1 5	9 9 18 Rigel south 8,22	7 3 4 57	9 9 13	15 ⚔	28 2 8 4 3
W.	30 Adelgund	6 5 0 5	10 10 21 ♀ gr. Hel. Lat. So.	7 2 4 58	10 13 14	16 ⚔	11 3 27 4 45
T.	31 Virgil	6 5 0 5	10 11 22 ¼ south 9,2	7 1 4 59	11 14 14	17 ⚔	4 7 5 27

Jewish Festivals and Fasts.—5655.—January 26. Rosh Hodesh Shebat.

MOON'S PHASES.

SOUTHERN STATES.

MIDDLE STATES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
First Quarter.....	4	2	32	Morning	4	1	52	Morning
Full Moon.....	11	1	29	Morning	11	1	49	Morning
Last Quarter.....	17	8	25	Evening	17	8	55	Evening
New Moon.....	25	4	15	Evening	25	4	5	Evening

UNCLE SAM'S ALMANAC.

Conjectures of the Weather.

1, 2, variable; 3, 4, stormy, with snow; 5, 6, 7, clear; 8, 9, cloudy; 10, 11, frost; 12, 13, cold; 14, 15, variable; 16, 17, 18, clear; 19, 20, cold; 21, 22, cloudy; 23, 24, snow; 25, 26, clear; 27, 28, cold; 29, 30, 31, coldest days.



It is easier to be a harmless dove than a decent serpent.

SOMETHING ABOUT GOVERNMENT CLERKS AT WASHINGTON.—There are more than 17,000 clerks in Washington, but nearly one-third of this number are related to one another. Think of it! There are fifty-six hundred people in the departments whose blood flows, more or less, in the same channel, and there are more than one thousand who have two relatives in Uncle Sam's employ. Most of these Government clerks get at least \$1000 a year, and at this average \$5,000,000 are paid out annually to persons related to one another. There are 279 cases in which clerks have three relatives employed in the departments, ninety-six in which the number of relatives are four, ten in which they number six and two in which there are nine clerks related to one another in the Government service. There are lots of husbands and wives employed in the departments, and there are more than 900 brothers who work for Uncle Sam. The number of sisters is not quite so large, but it runs between six and seven hundred, and there are sons and daughters, fathers and mothers, uncles and nephews and cousins and aunts galore. In the Interior Department alone nearly fifteen hundred of the clerks have relatives in the Government service at Washington, and there are almost thirteen hundred Treasury clerks who have blood relations in that or the other Government departments.

The office hours are from 9 until 4. No one comes to the department before 9, and from that time until 12 you are supposed to put in three hours of clerical labor. At 12 you have a half hour for lunch, and you are a very good clerk if you get to doing hard work before 1. At 4 you go out with the rest of the army on to the streets and do not bother yourself again about work until 9 o'clock the next morning. One month out of the year you have to yourself and can go

where you please and do what you please, and your pay goes on just the same. If you are sick your wages are not docked, and I know of clerks who get from thirty to sixty days now and then as sick leave. As to wages, there is no question about the salary; that is fixed by the Government and as long as you are in Uncle Sam's employ it cannot be raised or lowered by the officials just above you. Every two weeks you go to the pay office of the department in which you are working and your money is handed over to you in crisp new greenbacks, or sometimes in gold. If you are a good man your job is pretty sure to continue, and a great number of these clerks have been in the service for years; some, indeed, have spent a lifetime there, and there is one old clerk who has been drawing a salary for sixty years from Uncle Sam. There are others who have worked from forty to fifty years, and the number who have been in from one to four years, runs well up into the thousands. The number who have been just ten years in the service is more than seven hundred, and there are hundreds more who have been in from twelve to fifteen years. A great many clerks have been twenty years or more in the service, and the tenure of Government office is by no means as uncertain as is generally supposed. The surety of holding a position increases every year, and the civil service rules are being so extended that only the chiefs will finally be dismissed at the close of the administration.

As to salaries, in proportion to the amount of work done and its character, they are as high as those of any laborers of the world. Uncle Sam's factories are run on a big salary basis, and the classified service get, as a rule, from \$900 to \$1800 a year. The chiefs get \$2000 and upward, and there are fat places in nearly every department which

FEBRUARY Calculated for North, East, South & West. 1895

W. E. C.	MONTHS, DAYS, &c.	Latitude of Southern States		Aspect of Planets and other Miscellanies	Latitude of Middle States.		Moon Signs. south a. d.	Moon High Water Phil.	Moon h. m. h. m.
		SUN rises & sets. h. m. h.	MOON r. & s. h. m. h.		SUN rises & sets. h. m. h.	MOON r. & s. h. m. h.			
F.	1 Virginia	6 49 5 11	morn		Sirius so. 9,40	6 59 5	1 11 59 14		11 4 50 6 23
S.	2 Candle M.	6 49 5 11	12 3		2. ♀ sets 1,2	6 58 5	2 morn		23 5 36 7 40

5) 4th Sunday after Epiph. Matth. 8. Day's length { 10 h. 24 m. Southern States
10 h. 06 m. Middle States }

S.	3 Blasius	6 48 5 12	1 4	♀ sets 6,35	6 57 5	3 1 11 14		6 6 26 8 54
M.	4 Andrew	6 47 5 13	2 18	♀ south 8,46	6 56 5	4 2 26 14		20 7 22 9 53
T.	5 Agathe	6 46 5 14	3 35	□ ♀ ○. 6 ♀ □	6 55 5	5 3 43 14		4 8 24 10 48
W.	6 Dorothy	6 45 5 15	4 43	h rises 11,55	6 54 5	6 4 51 14		17 9 28 11 28
T.	7 Richard	6 44 5 16	5 47	♂ sets 12,58	6 53 5	7 5 53 14		0 10 33 12 0
F.	8 Solomon	6 43 5 17	6 82	7 * south 6,14	6 52 5	8 6 39 14		14 11 36 12 48
S.	9 Apollonia	6 42 5 18	D ris.	9. ♀ gr. width E.	6 51 5	9 D ris.		26 morn 1 28

6) Septagesima Sunday. Matth. 20. Day's length { 10 h. 38 m. Southern States
10 h. 22 m. Middle States }

S.	10 Scholastic	6 41 5 19	5 50	♀ in Perihelion	6 49 5 11	5 40 14		9 1 28 2 11
M.	11 Euphrusin	6 40 5 20	7 5	♀ sets 6,54	6 48 5 12	6 56 14		24 2 19 2 53
T.	12 Gilbert	6 39 5 21	8 28	♀ south 8,13	6 47 5 13	8 20 14		4 3 7 3 34
W.	13 Jordan	6 38 5 22	9 36	Spica rises 10,8	6 46 5 14	9 28 14		16 3 56 4 14
T.	14 Valentine	6 37 5 23	10 49	♂ D. h. ris. 11,24	6 44 5 16	10 41 14		28 4 45 5 16
F.	15 Faustine	6 36 5 24	11 59	♀ Stationary	6 43 5 17	11 52 14		9 5 36 6 19
S.	16 Julianus	6 35 5 25	morn	16. ♂ sets 12,43	6 42 5 18	morn		21 6 28 7 9

7) Sexagesima Sunday. Luke 8. Day's length { 10 h. 52 m. Southern States
10 h. 40 m. Middle States }

S.	17 Constantia	6 34 5 26	12 0	♀ sets 7,9	6 40 5 20	12 3 14		3 7 21 8 7
M.	18 Concordia	6 33 5 27	1 12	Canopus south 8,25	6 39 5 21	1 17 14		15 8 20 8 54
T.	19 Susanna	6 32 5 28	2 33	○ enters ♀	6 38 5 22	2 37 14		27 9 6 9 45
W.	20 Eucharius	6 31 5 29	3 27	Procyon south 9,16	6 37 5 23	3 33 14		9 9 55 10 32
T.	21 Eleonora	6 30 5 30	4 40	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	6 36 5 24	4 46 14		22 10 42 11 11
F.	22 Washingt'n	6 29 5 33	5 39	Ψ Stationary	6 34 5 26	5 44 14		6 11 18 11 54
S.	23 Serenus	6 28 5 32	6 27	♂ sets 12,35	6 33 5 27	6 32 14		19 11 54 12 48

8) Quinquagesima Sunday. Luke 18. Day's length { 11 h 06 m Southern States
10 h 56 m Middle States }

S.	24 Matthew	6 27 5 33	D set.	24. ♂ ♀ ○ Inf.	6 32 5 20	D set. 13		8 12 8 1 25
M.	25 Victor	6 26 5 34	6 59	h rises 10,40	6 31 5 29	6 53 13		21 1 3 2 6
T.	26 Shrove T.	6 25 5 35	7 58	♂ ♀ ○ ♀ sets 7,35	6 29 5 31	7 50 13		6 1 58 2 49
W.	27 Ash. Wedn	6 24 5 36	9 14	Orion south 7,8	6 28 5 32	9 6 13		18 2 38 3 43
T.	28 Macarius	6 23 5 37	10 12	♀ south 7,10	6 27 5 33	10 21 3		7 3 18 4 28

Jewish Festivals and Fasts.—5655.—February 9. Chamishe Osor;
24. & 25. Rosh Hodesh Adar.

MOON'S PHASES.

SOUTHERN STATES.

D. H. M.

First Quarter.....	2	6	6 Evening
Full Moon.....	9	12	6 Noon
Last Quarter.....	14	7	6 Morning
New Moon.....	24	14	6 Morning

MIDDLE STATES.

D. H. M.

First Quarter.....	2	7	6 Evening
Full Moon.....	9	12	6 Noon
Last Quarter.....	14	8	6 Morning
New Moon.....	24	14	6 Morning

UNCLE SAM'S ALMANAC.

Conjectures of the Weather.

1, variable; 2, 3, 4, rain and snow; 5, 6, 7, clear and cold; 8, cloudy; 9, 10, snow; 11, 12, 13, clear; 14, 15, cold; 16, 17, 18, cloudy with snow; 19, 20, clear and cold; 21, 22, stormy; 23, 24, 25, cold; 26, 27, 28, variable.



Honest statesmanship consists in combining individual meannesses for the public good.

command \$3000, \$4000 and \$5000. The Department of Justice, for instance, has three offices which bring between \$4000 and \$5000 and the Assistant Attorney-Generals each receive as much as a Congressman. In the Department of Agriculture there are a number of good \$2000 places, and the government of the district has about twenty offices which run from \$2000 to \$5000 in salary. The officials who govern Washington City are all appointed by the President, and the salaries are good. The Postoffice Department has many high salaried places, and there are a number of soft spots connected with the White House. The best positions in point of certainty of tenure are those connected with the State, War and Navy Departments. The clerks of the State Departments are rather aristocrat than otherwise. They generally speak one or two foreign languages, and when it is necessary to shelve them they are sometimes sent to consulships on the other side of the world. The Treasury has numerous changes. It contains over 4000 employees, and of these 1600 are women.

A SOLDIER FORETELLS HIS DEATH JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.—Andrew Jackson, sergeant-at-arms of the Ohio House of Representatives, relates an incident of presentiment of death, which came under his own observation. He says: "When the war broke out I was clerking in a store over in Greene county. Charley Shearer, now one of our circuit judges, was employed in the same store. His brother Frank and I were nearly the same age. One day I went across the street and enlisted. I was only sixteen years old at the time, but I was sworn in. Frank Shearer also enlisted and we went out together. He and I were messmates and chums. A finer boy never lived. We went through the hard campaigning of General

Sherman and were with him in the Atlanta campaign. Just the day before the battle of Resaca Frank came to me and said, 'Andy, I am going to be killed to-morrow. I know that I will be shot early in the fight.' I laughed at his fears, but he said he was telling the truth. I finally became convinced myself that he may have had a premonition and importuned him not to go into the battle. He said it would not do for him to get a sick leave, even if his health was bad—he was just about sick—for the boys would call him a coward. A braver boy never lived, and I told him so. I finally got his consent to let me go to the lieutenant-colonel and get him detailed for headquarters work during the coming engagement. I did so, being frank with the colonel and telling him everything. He at once granted the request and wrote out the desired order. I gave it to Frank that night and thought he was safe.

"The next morning, however, he refused to obey, and insisted that if he failed to go into battle with the rest of us the boys would question his bravery. We went into the engagement and Frank fell dead at the first volley from the enemy. I placed his body in a secure place and that night went to an old barn and tore off enough siding to make him a rough coffin. We dug a grave and buried him. I carved a rude headboard out of a piece of siding and cut his name, age, and regiment upon it. I took a careful description of the place and forwarded it with all his effects to his brother Charles. He came later on to Resaca and took the body home for burial."

THE total production of silver in the world during the last year was placed at 145,000,000 ounces troy, of which the United States produced 60,000,000 ounces, or upward of 41 per cent. of the whole amount.

MARCH

Calculated for North, East, South & West.

1895

W. & D.	MONTHS, DAYS, &c.	Latitude of Southern States SUN MOON rises & sets. r. & s. h. m. h. m.	Aspect of Planets and other Miscellanies	Latitude of Middle States. SUN MOON rises & sets. r. & s. h. m. h. m.	Z Moon Signs. south s. d. h. m. h. m.	Moon Moon High Water Phila.	
						S. d.	h. m.
F.	1 St. David	6 22 5 38	11 11 ♀ sets 7,36	6 25 5 35	11 6 13 ☽ 22	3 53	5 12
S.	2 Simplicius	6 21 5 39	morn Sirius south 7,56	6 24 5 36	morn 12 4	4 31	5 51
9)	1st Sunday in Lent.		Math. 4.	Day's length { 11 h. 20 m. Southern States 11 h. 14 m. Middle States			
S.	3 Samuel	6 20 5 40	12 11 ♂ ȝ ☽ ☽	6 23 5 37	12 19 12 ☽ 17	5 14	6 37
M.	4 Veronica	6 18 5 42	1 12 ☽ 4. Rigel south	6 21 5 39	1 20 12 ☽ 1	6 11	7 34
T.	5 Frederick	6 17 5 43	2 16 ȝ sets 2,19	6 20 5 40	2 23 12 ☽ 15	7 12	8 34
W.	6 Emberday	6 16 5 44	3 26 ½ rises 10,0	6 19 5 41	3 33 11 ☽ 28	8 15	9 40
T.	7 Philemon	6 15 5 45	4 30 Spica rises 8,40	6 17 5 43	4 37 11 ☽ 11	9 17	10 45
F.	8 Perpetua	6 14 5 46	5 34 ♀ sets 7,50	6 15 5 45	5 40 11 ☽ 24	10 15	11 43
S.	9 Prudence	6 13 5 47	6 39 ♀ Stationary	6 14 5 46	6 46 11 ☽ 6 11	11 12	44
10)	2d Sunday in Lent.		Math. 15.	Day's length { 11 h. 38 m. Southern States 11 h. 34 m. Middle States			
S.	10 Apollonius	6 11 5 49	▷ ris. 10. ♂ sets 12,22	6 13 5 47	▷ ris. 11 ☽ 18	morn 1	4
M.	11 Ernestus	6 10 5 50	7 59 ☽ Procyon south	6 12 5 48	7 58 10 ☽ 1	12 53	1 48
T.	12 Gregory	6 9 5 51	8 22 Pollux south 8,15	6 11 5 49	8 19 10 ☽ 13	1 43	2 30
W.	13 Macedon	6 8 5 52	9 33 ȝ sets 1,51	6 10 5 50	9 29 10 ☽ 25	2 33	3 12
T.	14 Zachariah	6 7 5 53	10 47 ♂ ½ rises 9,31	6 8 5 52	10 43 10 ☽ 6	3 25	3 54
F.	15 Christoph.	6 6 5 54	11 55 ♀ sets 7,59	6 7 5 53	11 51 9 ☽ 18	4 18	4 37
S.	16 Cyprianus	6 5 5 55	morn 7 * sets 11,25	6 6 5 54	morn 9 ☽ 0	5 12	5 24
11)	3d Sunday in Lent.		Luke 11.	Day's length { 11 h. 54 m. Southern States 11 h. 50 m. Middle States			
S.	17 St. Patrick	6 3 5 57	12 24 Orion sets 12,22	6 5 5 55	12 28 9 ☽ 12	6 7	6 11
M.	18 Anshelmus	6 2 5 58	1 37 ☽ 18. ♂ sets 12,15	6 3 5 57	1 41 8 ☽ 24	7 0	7 9
T.	19 Joseph	6 1 5 59	2 23 ☽ Wega rises	6 2 5 58	2 27 8 ☽ 7	7 59	7 50
W.	20 Matrona	6 0 6 0	3 10 ☽ enters ♍	6 0 6 0	3 14 8 ☽ 20	8 39	8 39
T.	21 Benedict	5 59 6 1	3 54 Spring commences	5 59 6 1	3 58 7 ☽ 3	9 13	9 29
F.	22 Paulina	5 58 6 2	4 47 ♀ sets 8,24	5 58 6 2	4 48 7 ☽ 16	9 50	10 10
S.	23 Everad	5 57 6 3	5 11 ♂ ♀ ☽ ȝ sets 1,15	5 56 6 4	5 13 7 ☽ 0 10	16 11	5
12)	4th Sunday in Lent.		John 6.	Day's length { 12 h. 08 m. Southern States 12 h. 10 m. Middle States			
S.	24 Gabriel	5 56 6 4	5 42 ♀ gr. width West	5 55 6 5	5 47 6 ☽ 14	11 10	11 55
M.	25 An.B.V.M.	5 54 6 6	6 25 Rigel sets 10,10	5 54 6 6	6 30 6 ☽ 29	11 45	12 21
T.	26 Emanuel	5 53 6 7	▷ set. 26. ♀ in Aphel	5 52 6 8	▷ set. 6 ☽ 14	12 26	1 8
W.	27 Gustavus	5 52 6 8	7 56 ½ rises 8,36	5 51 6 9	7 57 5 ☽ 29	1 3	1 52
T.	28 Gideon	5 51 6 9	8 57 Sirius sets 11,13	5 50 6 10	9 0 5 ☽ 14	1 39	2 35
F.	29 Eustasius	5 50 6 10	10 1 ♀ sets 8,40	5 48 6 12	10 4 5 ☽ 29	2 18	3 27
S.	30 Guido	5 49 6 11	11 1 7 2 sets 12,51	5 47 6 13	11 10 5 ☽ 14	3 31	4 17
13)	5th Sunday in Lent.		John 8.	Day's length { 12 h. 24 m. Southern States 12 h. 30 m. Middle States			
S.	31 Detlaus	5 48 6 12	morn ♂ ♀ ♂. ♂ ȝ	5 45 6 15	morn 4 ☽ 29	4 5	4 52
Jewish Festivals and Fasts.—5655.—March 7. Zom Ester; 10. Purim; 26. Rosh Hodesh Nissan							
MOON'S PHASES.							
SOUTHERN STATES.							
	D.	H.	M.				
First Quarter.....	4	7	20 Morning				
Full Moon.....	10	10	17 Evening				
Last Quarter.....	18	12	11 Morning				
New Moon.....	26	5	05 Morning				
MIDDLE STATES.							
	D.	H.	M.				
First Quarter.....	4	7	40 Morning				
Full Moon.....	10	10	37 Evening				
Last Quarter.....	18	12	31 Morning				
New Moon.....	26	5	28 Morning				

UNCLE SAM'S ALMANAC.

Conjectures of the Weather.

1, 2, cloudy; 3, 4, 5, rain; 6, 7, 8, clear;
9, 10, 11, rain or snow; 12, 13, 14, clear;
15, 16, rain; 17, 18, 19, clear and frosty; 20,
21, 22, cloudy; 23, 24, 25, variable; 26, 27,
snow; 28, 29, clear; 30, 31, moderate.

NICKNAMES OF CITIES AND STATES—States. Maine, Pine Tree State; New Hampshire, Granite State; Vermont, Green Mountain State; Massachusetts, Bay State; New York, Empire State; Pennsylvania, Keystone State; Delaware, Diamond State; Virginia, Mother of Presidents and Old Dominion; North Carolina, Old North State and Turpentine State; South Carolina, Palmetto State; Florida, Peninsular State; Ohio, Buckeye State; Indiana, Hoosier State; Illinois, Prairie State; Michigan, Wolverine; Mississippi, Bayou State; Arkansas, Bear State; Texas, Lone Star State; Iowa, Hawkeye State; Louisiana, Creole State; Wisconsin, Badger State; California, Golden State; West Virginia, Pan Handle State; Tennessee, Big Bend State; Kentucky, Corn Cracker State; Colorado, Centennial State; Minnesota, Gopher State; Nevada, Sage Hen State; Rhode Island, Little Rhody.

Cities: Alton, Illinois, Tusselburgh; Akron, Ohio, Summit City; Baltimore, Monumental City; Birmingham, O., Bran Town; Boston, Puritan City, Hub of the Universe, City of Notions, Athens of America, and the Hub; Brooklyn, City of Churches; Buffalo, Queen City of the Lakes; Cincinnati, Queen City, Porkopolis, Queen of the West and Paris of America; Chicago, Windy City, World's Fair City; Cleveland, Forest City; Dayton, Gem City of Ohio; Detroit, City of the Straits; Duluth, Minn., Zenith City; Hannibal, Mo., Bluff City; Holyoke, Mass., Paper City; Indianapolis, Railroad City; Kansas City, Mushroomopolis; Keokuk, Ia., Gate City; Lafayette, Ind., Star City; Lowell, Mass., City of Spindles; Louisville, Ky.; Falls City; Madison, Wis., Lake City; Milwaukee, Cream City; Minneapolis, City of Flour; Nashville, City of Rocks; New Haven, City of Elms; New Orleans, Crescent City; New York, Empire City, Metropolitan City; Pekin, Ill., Celestial City; Philadelphia, Quaker City, City of Brotherly



It is no disgrace to be mistaken, not so long as we are willing to own it.

Love; Pittsburg, Iron City, Smoky City; Portland, Me., Forest City; Paterson, N. Y., Lyons of America; Peoria, Ill., Whisky Town; Quincy, Ill., Gem City, Racine, Wis., Belle City; Rochester, N. Y., Flour City; St. Louis, Mound City; St. Paul, Gem City; San Francisco, Golden City; Salem, Mass., City of Peace; Salt Lake City, City of the Saints; Springfield, Ill., Flower City; Streator, Ill., City of the Woods; Toledo, O.; Corn City; Washington, City of Magnificent Distances; and Winnipeg, Manitoba, Gate City of the Northwest.

THE OLDEST MILL.—Probably the oldest mill still in use in the United States is located in New London, Conn. It is known as the "Old Town Mill," was built in 1650 for a grist mill and is doing duty at the present time as such. This mill originally belonged to the estate of Governor Winthrop, the first Colonial Governor of Connecticut, and stands but a short distance from the site of Governor Winthrop's homestead (which was but recently demolished to make room for a public school building).

The "Old Town Mill" is a very noted landmark in and around New London, but is little known of by people at a distance. The machinery, etc., is made of wood and is in an excellent state of preservation.

CHANCES FOR INVESTMENT.—Investor (new town)—"I don't see many advantages here." Land Agent—"You don't? Why, there's a fine grade for a railroad, a site for a water-tank, a corner for a postoffice, a place for a moonlight distillery, pine trees enough to build a church, an' a mill pond for baptizin'!"

An acre contains 43,560 square feet or 1,760 square yards,

APRIL

Calculated for North, East, South & West.

1895

M. W. T. F. S.	MONTHS, DAYS, &c.	Latitude of Southern States SUN MOON rises & sets. r. & s. h. m. h. m. h. m.	Aspect of Planets and other Miseillanies	Latitude of Middle States SUN MOON rises & sets. r. & s. h. m. h. m. h. m.	MOON Signs. s. d.	Moon south h. m.	Moon High Water Phila. h. m.
M.	1 Theodor	5 47 6 13 12 23	Rigel sets 9,57	5 44 6 16 12 20	4 ☽ 12	5 5	5 48
T.	2 Abundus	5 46 6 14 1 43	2. Aldebaran ☽	5 43 6 17 1 40	4 ☽ 25	6 6	6 45
W.	3 Venatius	5 45 6 15 2 51	2 ☽ sets 12,37	5 42 6 18 2 48	3 ☽ 8	7 6	7 43
T.	4 Ambrose	5 43 6 17 3 21	☽ rises 8,2	5 40 6 20 3 18	3 ☽ 21	8 4	8 37
F.	5 Maximus	5 41 6 19 3 51	Sirius sets 10,4	5 39 6 21 3 48	3 ☽ 3	8 58	9 35
S.	6 Egesippus	5 40 6 20 4 18	☽ in per. ♀ sets 8,58	5 38 6 22 4 16	2 ☽ 15	9 50	10 32

14) Palm Sunday.

Matth. 21.

Day's length

{ 12 h. 42 m. Southern States
12 h. 46 m. Middle States }

S.	7 Aaron	5 39 6 21	4 44 ♂ sets 11,52	5 37 6 23	4 42 2 ☽	27 10 40	11 44
M.	8 Celestinus	5 38 6 22	5 15 Spica south 12,13	5 35 6 25	5 12 2 ☽	9 11 29	12 37
T.	9 Prochorus	5 37 6 23	☽ ris. ☽ sets 12,17	5 34 6 26	☽ ris. 2 ☽	21 morn	1 11
W.	10 Daniel	5 36 6 24	8 10 ☽ 6 ☽ ☽ rises	5 33 6 27	8 13 1 ☽	1 12 29	1 50
T.	11 Maund T.	5 35 6 25	9 28 Regulus south 8,41	5 31 6 29	9 32 1 ☽	13 1 30	2 48
F.	12 Good Fr.	5 34 6 26	10 32 Wega rises 8,21	5 30 6 30	10 35 1 ☽	27 2 45	3 38
S.	13 Justinus	5 33 6 27	11 25 ♀ sets 9,9	5 29 6 31	11 29 0 ☽	9 3 40	4 47

15) Easter Sunday.

Mark 16.

Day's length

{ 12 h. 56 m. Southern States
13 h. 04 m. Middle States }

S.	14 Easter Sun	5 32 6 28	morn ♂ sets 11,34	5 28 6 32	morn S. ☽	21 4 36	5 54
M.	15 Easter M.	5 31 6 29	2 45 Antares rises 10,24	5 27 6 33	12 41 fst	3 5 33	6 51
T.	16 Mary	5 30 6 30	1 15 ☽ 16. ♀ gr.H.L.S.	5 25 6 35	1 11 0 ☽	15 6 30	7 48
W.	17 Rudolph	5 29 6 31	1 53 ☽ 24. ☽ sets 11,50	5 24 6 36	1 47 1 ☽	28 7 20	8 38
T.	18 Aeneas	5 28 6 32	2 27 ☽ rises 7,3	5 23 6 37	2 23 1 ☽	11 8 22	9 20
F.	19 Anicetas	5 27 6 33	3 0 Alphacca south 1,40	5 22 6 38	2 56 1 ☽	24 8 43	10 11
S.	20 Sulpitius	5 26 6 34	3 38 ♀ sets 9,32	5 20 6 40	3 24 1 ☽	8 9 23	10 41

16) 1st Sund. y after Easter.

John 20.

Day's length

{ 13 h. 10 m. Southern States
13 h. 23 m. Middle States }

S.	21 Adularius	5 25 6 35	3 58 ☽ enters ♀	5 19 6 41	3 54 1 ☽	23 10 3 11	21
M.	22 Caju	5 24 6 36	4 48 ☽ south 12,7	5 18 6 42	4 44 2 ☽	8 10 44	12 2
T.	23 St. George	5 23 6 37	5 26 Sirius sets 9,36	5 17 6 43	5 27 2 ☽	23 11 27	12 45
W.	24 Albertus	5 22 6 38	☽ set. ☽ 24. Arctur so.	5 15 6 45	☽ set. 2 ☽	8 12 16	1 24
T.	25 St. Mark	5 21 6 39	7 50 ☽ Orion sets 10,2	5 14 6 46	7 54 2 ☽	23 12 49	1 7
F.	26 Cletus	5 20 6 40	8 56 ☽ sets 11,21	5 13 6 47	9 2 2 ☽	8 1 25	2 40
S.	27 Anastasius	5 19 6 41	9 55 ☽ ☽ ☽ sets 9,46	5 12 6 48	10 1 2 ☽	23 2 3	3 19

17) 2nd Sunday after Easter.

John 10.

Day's length

{ 13 h 22 m. Southern States
13 h 38 m. Middle States }

S.	28 Vitalis	5 19 6 41	10 58 ♂ sets 11,44	5 11 6 49	11 4 3 ☽	7 2 49	4 7
M.	29 Sybilla	5 18 6 42	11 52 ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽	5 10 6 50	11 58 3 ☽	21 3 53	5 11
T.	30 Eutropius	5 17 6 43	morn ♀ in Perihelion	5 9 6 51	morn 3 ☽	5 4 58	5 56

Jewish Festivals and Fasts.—5655.—April 9. & 10. First days Pesah; 15. & 16. Last days Pesah; 24. & 25. Rosh Hodesh Iyar.

MOON'S PHASES.

SOUTHERN STATES.

MIDDLE STATES.

D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
First Quarter.....	2	4	07 Evening	2	4	27 Evening
Full Moon.....	9	8	23 Morning	9	8	43 Morning
Last Quarter.....	16	6	02 Evening	16	6	22 Evening
New Moon.....	24	7	51 Evening	24	8	11 Evening

[☽] Saturn is the 24. in opposition with the Sun and shines all night.

UNCLE SAM'S ALMANAC.

Conjectures of the Weather.

1, 2, 3; clear 4, 5, cloudy; 6, 7, clear; 8, 9, variable; 10, 11, rain; 12, 13, clear; 14, 15, warm; 16, 17, rain; 18, 19, 20, clear; 21, 22, variable; 23, 24, 25, clear; 26, 27, cloudy; 28, 29, 30, rain.



Rashness is the faithful but unhappy parent of misfortune.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE SEMINOLES OF FLORIDA.—Unquestionably the Seminole is a very decent Indian—save when he has been drinking “cider with a little Jamaica ginger in it”—(a trader told me that this was the formula)—and their squaws are models of virtue and industry. That the race remains pure, notwithstanding the inroads of “civilization,” is due to the severity of the punishment of those of either sex who are guilty of a breach of the law, for chastity is prescribed by their religion, and the penalty is death.

In late years they are pushing deeper into the glades, as the footsteps of the white man encroach upon their domain. They live upon game, fruits, and the products of their agriculture, though many wants must be supplied at the trading posts or stores in the settlements, with money or through barter. For many years the trade in alligator skins and plumage of birds has been a great source of revenue to them, but the alligators are almost exterminated, and the bird laws are now so strictly enforced that the trader no longer dares to buy their plumes and wings, at least in paying quantity. They still bring game, and turtles, and a few alligator skins, or moccasins and other rude manufactures, but every year it grows harder and harder for them to get money; and as if to add insult to injury, some of their most fertile keys have recently been homesteaded by white men, after the Indians had tilled the soil for years. The women are dressed neatly.

DEATH OF GENERAL “PHIL” KEARNEY.—Colonel W. L. Goldsmith of the Mississippi, gives the following account of the death of General Kearney, who was killed by soldiers of his regiment in September, 1862:

The battle of Chantilly was fought late in the afternoon amid a severe storm of wind

and rain. It was a gloomy, dark, depressing afternoon, and night was fast approaching. Our brigade had not fired a gun, but was on the extreme left of our forces and behind a worm rail fence, grown up thick with saplings and bushes—an excellent place for ambushing. The fighting was all to our right. I had charge of the skirmish line, some 200 yards in advance of our line of battle, and in a cornfield which gently sloped up toward the direction of the Federal's. Presently I saw a line of blue majestically moving toward us, several hundred yards away, and I remember distinctly the powerful impression it made on my mind at the time. As it came forward, slowly and grandly, amid the thickening gloom of that dreary September evening, it reminded me of an incoming blue wave of the great ocean coming toward us. They had no skirmish line, and I withdrew our forces back to the main line, and as far as I could I tried to get the men to hold their fire until the enemy came closer up. Some of our men commenced firing before the enemy came close enough, which spoiled the whole game. The Federals were checked and driven back so easily that we knew something was the matter, and attributed their timidity to the demoralizing influence of defeat at Second Manassas only a few days before; but on re-establishment of our skirmish line we discovered that the gallant General Phil Kearney had been killed, and this was the cause of the Federals' weak attempt. The grief of our entire army was marked and sincere over this sad news, and General Lee sent his body through the lines next day, to the great satisfaction and approval of us all. General Kearney was killed by the forty-ninth Georgia regiment, beloved and mourned by the blue and gray.

A cubic foot of water weighs $62\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

MAY

Calculated for North, East, South & West.

1895

W. & D.	MONTHS, DAYS, &c.	Latitude of Southern States		Aspect of Planets and other Miscellanies	Latitude of Middle States		Moon Signs.	Moon south s. d.	Moon h. m.	High Water Phila. h. m.
		SUN rises & sets. h. m. h.	MOON rises & sets. h. m. h.		SUN rises & sets. h. m. h.	MOON rises & sets. h. m. h.				
W.	1 Phil. & Jac.	5 16 6	44	1 2	1. Arctur south	5 7 6	53	12 57	3	17 5 54 6 28
L.	2 Sigismund	5 15 6	45	1 50	2. Sirius sets 9,4	5 6 6	54	1 47	3	0 6 52 7 35
F.	3 Inv. of Cr.	5 14 6	46	2 19	3. in per. 2 sets	5 5 6	55	2 13	3	12 7 44 8 40
S.	4 Florianus	5 14 6	46	2 53	6 ♀ ⊖ Inferior	5 4 6	56	2 47	3	24 8 32 9 52

18) 3d Sunday after Easter. John 16. Day's length { 13 h. 34 m. Southern States
13 h. 54 m. Middle States

S.	5 Gothard	5 13 6	47	3 44 ♀ sets 9,59	5 3 6	57	3 37	3	6 9 20 10 59
M.	6 Agaeus	5 12 6	48	4 19 ♂ sets 11,14	5 2 6	58	4 11	4	18 10 8 11 55
T.	7 Domicilla	5 11 6	49	4 49 Orion sets 9,14	5 1 6	59	4 41	4	0 11 18 12 20
W.	8 Stanislaus	5 10 6	50	5 ♂ ris.	5 0 7	0	0 ♂ ris.	4	12 morn 1 6
T.	9 Job	5 10 6	50	8 6 ☽ in Perihelion	4 5 9	7	1 8 20	4	24 12 45 1 51
F.	10 Gordianna	5 9 6	51	9 4 ♂ south 10,51	4 5 8	7	2 9 18	4	6 1 41 2 37
S.	11 Mamertus	5 8 6	51	10 8 Spica south 10,4	4 5 7	7	3 10 16	4	18 2 38 3 15

19) 4th Sunday after Easter. John 16. Day's length { 13 h. 46 m. Southern States
14 h. 08 m. Middle States

S.	12 Pancratius	5 7 6	53	10 52 ♀ sets 10,30	4 5 6	7	4 11 0	4	0 3 33 3 55
M.	13 Servatius	5 6 6	54	11 36 Libra south 11,47	4 5 5	7	5 11 59	4	12 4 24 4 38
T.	14 Christiana	5 5 6	55	morn ♂ sets 11,2	4 5 4	7	6 morn	4	25 5 12 5 25
W.	15 Sophia	5 5 6	55	12 10 Rigel sets 8,7	4 5 3	7	7 12 0	4	8 5 57 6 20
T.	16 Peregrin	5 4 6	56	12 35 ☽ 16. Antares ris.	4 5 2	7	8 12 27	4	21 6 39 7 13
F.	17 Venantius	5 3 6	57	12 59 ♂ south 8,14	4 5 1	7	9 12 59	4	7 19 8 9
S.	18 Liborius	5 2 6	58	1 22 ♀ sets 10,17	4 5 0	7	10 1 19	4	18 7 58 9 5

20) 5th Sunday after Easter. John 16. Day's length { 13 h. 58 m. Southern States
14 h. 20 m. Middle States

S.	19 Potentian	5 1 6	59	1 55 ♂ ♀ ψ. ♀ sets 10,8	4 5 0	7	10 1 49	4	2 8 39 10 2
M.	20 Torpetus	5 1 6	59	2 14 ♀ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	4 4 9	7	11 2 9	4	16 9 21 10 58
T.	21 Prudence	5 0 7	0	2 44 ☽ enters Π	4 4 8	7	12 2 37	4	110 6 11 46
W.	22 Helena	4 5 9	7	1 3 12 ♀ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	4 4 7	7	13 3 3	4	16 10 55 12 15
T.	23 Ascens. D.	4 5 8	7	2 3 49 ♂ south 7,50	4 4 6	7	14 3 41	4	1 11 50 12 56
F.	24 Esther	4 5 8	7	2 ♂ set. 24. Castor sets	4 4 6	7	14 4 31	4	16 12 13 1 38
S.	25 Noborius	4 5 7	7	3 8 42 ☽ 6 ψ ☽ 6 ♀ ☽	4 4 5	7	15 8 52	3	1 12 56 2 20

21) 6th Sunday after Easter. John 15. Day's length { 14 h. 06 m. Southern States
14 h. 32 m. Middle States

S.	26 Urbanus	4 5 7	7	3 9 44 ♀ sets 9,46	4 4 4	7	16 9 54	3	16 1 10 3 10
M.	27 Florence	4 5 6	7	4 10 45 ♀ sets 10,25	4 4 3	7	17 10 55	3	1 2 12 4 12
T.	28 William	4 5 6	7	4 11 29 ♂ sets 10,29	4 4 3	7	17 11 39	3	13 3 11 5 11
W.	29 Maximil.	4 5 5	7	5 morn Spica south 8,51	4 4 2	7	18 morn	3	26 4 17 6 17
T.	30 Wigand	4 5 5	7	5 12 24 ♂ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	4 4 1	7	19 12 17	3	9 5 59 6 59
F.	31 Manilius	4 5 5	7	5 12 45 ☽ 31. ♂ south 7,18	4 4 1	7	19 12 37	3	21 6 48 7 48

Jewish Festivals and Fasts.—5655.—May 12. Lag Beomer; 24. Rosh Hodesh Sivan;

MOON'S PHASES.

SOUTHERN STATES.

MIDDLE STATES.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
First Quarter.....	1	10	24 Evening		1	10	44 Evening
Full Moon.....	8	6	28 Evening		8	6	58 Evening
Last Quarter.....	16	12	23 Noon		16	12	48 Noon
New Moon.....	24	7	26 Morning		24	7	46 Morning
First Quarter.....	31	8	29 Morning		31	8	48 Morning

UNCLE SAM'S ALMANAC.

Conjectures of the Weather.

1, 2, 3, clear and cold; 4, 5, 6, cloudy; 7, 8, 9, cool rain; 10, 11, clear; 12, 13, warm; 14, 15, cloudy. 16, 17, rain; 18, 19, clear; 20, 21, warm; 22, 23, 24, rain; 25, 26, clear; 27, 28, warm; 29, 30, clear; 31, thunder storm.

ODD THINGS ABOUT CENTS.—From time to time one sees reference in the daily papers, referring to the difficulty experienced by the ferry companies, car lines, etc., in disposing of enormous accumulations of ordinary copper cents. The reader is very apt to remember this, particularly if in exchange for a dollar bill he is returned ninety-five one cent pieces by a conductor.

As a matter of fact, there is no excuse for the item, much less for a car conductor or change taker in unloading his weight of coppers upon the always more or less abused passenger. The United States Sub-Treasury, at Wall and Nassau streets, New York, makes, and has made it a practice for years, of exchanging minor coin for United States money of large denomination, and it has many regular customers who are thus served.

There are a number of curious things about cents as they come to the Sub-Treasury. In the first place, they are quite extensively counterfeited. This may seem strange, as the profit in a counterfeit cent is necessarily small. It is true, however, nevertheless, and is supposed to be the work of Italians, who, more largely than any other nationality, seem to favor the imitation of our minor and subsidiary coin.

The Brooklyn and New Jersey ferry companies, the elevated railroads of both New York and Brooklyn, and the various slot machine companies, are regular customers for the exchange of cents for other money at the Sub-Treasury. At times they turn in enormous quantities the slot companies alone ranging from \$125 and \$700 a day.

As might be expected, all sorts of oddities in the way of coin come in with the quantity taken in the machines. In addition to the counterfeits are scores of "not one cents" of war times, metal discs and foreign copper, Austrian money predominating. As the cop-



The best way to condemn bad traits is by practicing good ones.

per cent is simply a token, no matter what its condition is, it is redeemed at par if it can in any way be identified as United States money.

The popularity of the slot machines a year or so ago brought about a curious condition of affairs in the country. This was nothing short of a "cent famine." The headquarters of the company is in New York, and all agents send their cents to New York for redemption, which drained the company of its supply and overstocked the minor coin vaults of the Sub-Treasury there with cents.

AREAS OF COAL FIELDS.—The United States has 200,000 square miles of coal fields, while all the rest of the world has only about 42,000 square miles. Illinois heads the list of States, with 30,000 square miles, Iowa coming next with 24,000; Missouri, 21,000; West Virginia, 15,000; Kentucky, 13,000; Pennsylvania, 12,656; Kansas, 12,000; Arkansas, 12,000; Ohio, 7,100; Indiana, 6,700; Nebraska, 4,000; Tennessee, 3,700; Texas, 3,000; the other States having none at all, or only a few hundred acres each.

The entire area of the anthracite or hard coal fields of the United States is only 870 square miles, or equivalent to a county 40x21½ miles. Of this territory, Pennsylvania has 470 square miles, Oregon 100, and New England 300. When it is considered that the annual consumption of this hard coal is about fifty million tons, the idea forces itself upon one that the time is not far distant when hard coal will be a luxury beyond the reach of all but a favored few.

THE cost of the world's wars since the Crimean war has been \$13,265,000,000, or enough to give a \$10 gold piece to every man, woman and child on the globe.

JUNE

Calculated for North, East, South & West.

1895

W. E. D.	MONTHS, DAYs, etc.	Latitude of Southern States SUN MOON rises & sets. r. & s. h. m. h. m. h. m.	Aspect of Planets and other Miscellanies	Latitude of Middle States SUN MOON rises & sets. r. & s. h. m. h. m. h. m.	Day's length		Moon Signs. s. d.	Moon south h. m.	High Water Phila. h. m. h. m.
					14 h.	18 m.			
S.	1 Nicodem.	4 54 7	6 1 30	Regulus sets 11, 51	4 40 7 20	1 23	3 1 1	3 7 17	8 25
22)	Whit Sunday.		John 14.				14 h. 18 m. Southern States		
S.	2 Whitt Sund.	4 54 7	6 2 1	♀ sets 10, 25	4 40 7 20	1 58	2 5 1	15 8 4	9 22
M.	3 Whitt Mon.	4 53 7	7 2 28	☽ sets 9, 22	4 39 7 21	2 21	2 5 1	27 8 5	210 10
T.	4 Darius	4 53 7	7 2 50	♀ gr. width East	4 39 7 21	2 43	2 5 1	9 9 4	211 10
W.	5 Bonifacius	4 52 7	8 3 20	Arctur south 9, 13	4 38 7 22	3 13	2 5 1	21 10 35	11 53
T.	6 Artemus	4 52 7	8 3 48	Antares south 11, 21	4 38 7 22	3 39	2 5 1	3 11 30	12 43
F.	7 Robert	4 52 7	8 7	☽ ris. 7. 1/2 sets 2, 25	4 37 7 23	3 1	1 5 1	15 morn	1 22
S.	8 Medardus	4 51 7	9 8 40	Altari south	4 37 7 23	9 0	1 5 1	27 12 26	1 56
23)	Trinity Sunday.		John 3.				14 h. 18 m. Southern States		
S.	9 Barnimius	4 51 7	9 9 42	♀ sets 10, 20	4 37 7 23	9 53	1 5 1	9 1 22	2 40
M.	10 Flavius	4 51 7	9 10 20	☽ sets 9, 0	4 37 7 23	10 30	1 5 1	22 2 5	3 37
T.	11 Barnabas	4 50 7	10 10 53	♂ sets 10, 11	4 36 7 24	11 3	1 5 1	5 2 55	4 19
W.	12 Basilius	4 50 7	10 11 20	Castor sets 10, 8	4 36 7 24	11 30	1 5 1	18 3 51	5 11
T.	13 Corpus Chr	4 50 7	10 11 42	* rises 2, 47	4 36 7 24	11 53	0 5 1	4 34	5 57
F.	14 Heliseus	4 50 7	10 morn	☽ 1/2 sets 1, 57	4 36 7 24	morn S.	1 5 1	5 14	6 43
S.	15 Vitus	4 50 7	10 12 16	☽ 15. ♂ sets	4 35 7 25	12 9 sl.	2 5 1	5 55	7 27
24)	1st Sunday after Trinity.		Luke 16.				14 h. 22 m. Southern States		
S.	16 Rolandus	4 49 7	11 12 39	♀ sets 10, 14	4 35 7 25	12 32	0 5 1	10 6 33	8 24
M.	17 St. Alban	4 49 7	11 1 2	☽ sets 8, 38	4 35 7 25	12 54	1 5 1	26 7 25	9 23
T.	18 Arnolphus	4 49 7	11 1 32	♀ Stationary	4 35 7 25	1 24	1 5 1	10 8 24	10 22
W.	19 Gervasius	4 49 7	11 2 5	♂ sets 9, 55	4 35 7 25	1 59	1 5 1	25 9 24	11 10
T.	20 Sylvester	4 49 7	11 2 49	Arctur south 8, 14	4 35 7 25	2 43	1 5 1	10 10 18	11 54
F.	21 Raphael	4 48 7	12 3 20	☽ enters 26	4 34 7 26	3 13	1 5 1	25 11 10	12 33
S.	22 Achatius	4 49 7	11 3 set.	22. ♀ in Aphel.	4 35 7 25	D set.	2 5 1	10 12 0	1 18
25)	2d Sunday after Trinity.		Luke 14.				14 h. 22 m. Southern States		
S.	23 Agrippina	4 49 8 11	8 31	Procyon sets 7, 44	4 35 7 25	8 41	2 5 1	24 12 39	1 59
M.	24 John, Bapt	4 49 7 11	9 23	☽ sets 8, 16	4 35 7 25	9 33	2 5 1	8 1 42	2 47
T.	25 Elogius	4 49 7 11	10 2 6	♂ ♂ ☽ ♂ ♀ ☽	4 35 7 25	10 12	2 5 1	21 2 41	3 35
W.	26 Jeremiah	4 50 7	10 10 29	♂ sets 9, 46	4 35 7 25	10 39	2 5 1	5 3 36	4 26
T.	27 Sleepers	4 50 7	10 10 58	☽ sets 1, 6	4 35 7 25	11 5	3 5 1	18 4 27	5 13
F.	28 Leo	4 50 7	10 11 20	Andromeda set 29	4 36 7 24	11 29	3 5 1	0 5 15	5 57
S.	29 Peter, Paul	4 50 7	10 11 45	☽ 29. Altari so.	4 36 7 24	11 52	3 5 1	12 6 2	6 38
26)	3d Sunday after Trinity.		Luke 15.				14 h. 20 m. Southern States		
S.	30 Lucina	4 50 7 10	morn	6 ♀ ☽ Inferior	4 36 7 24	morn	3 1 1	3 5 50	7 30

Jewish Festivals and Fasts.—5655.—June 22. & 23. Rosh Hodesh Tamuz.

MOON'S PHASES.

SOUTHERN STATES.

MIDDLE STATES.

D.	H.	M.
Full Moon.....	7	5
Last Quarter.....	15	6
New Moon.....	22	4
First Quarter.....	29	3

D.	H.	M.
Full Moon.....	7	6
Last Quarter.....	15	6
New Moon.....	22	4
First Quarter.....	29	3

Conjectures of the Weather.

1, 2, 3, cool; 4, 5, variable; 6, 7, 8, rain; 9, 10, cloudy; 11, 12, 13, warm; 14, clear; 15, 16, cloudy, with rain; 17, 18, 19, clear; 20, 21, cloudy; 22, 23, clear; 24, 25, cloudy; 26, 27, rain; 28, 29, 30, clear.



Labor rids us of great evils—poverty, vice and ennui.

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.—Than Lee, there is no name more distinguished in the South, and it has been prominent in our history since the establishment of the Government. No living representative of this great family is better known than General Fitzhugh Lee, now a resident of Glasgow, Va. Fitzhugh Lee was born at Arlington, Va., May 31st, 1837, and graduated at Harvard in 1857. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry. He served in Utah and California, and resigned in 1859 to take charge of the historic White House farm. Although opposed to secession, he went with his State and in 1861 was Captain of Cavalry, from which position he was promoted to be a Major and Chief of Staff to General Loring. By sheer ability he rose rapidly, and in 1863 was made a Brigadier of Cavalry. He was severely wounded at Brandy Station, and made a prisoner. For some time he was detained as a hostage for Captains Flynn and Sawyer who were condemned to death in Libby Prison. After the war he returned to farming, and took an active interest in the agricultural development of his State. From 1875 to the present time he has been prominent in the politics of Virginia, serving in the State Senate, representing his district in Congress, and finally being elected to the Governorship. General Lee is popular North and South. He is a man of pleasing address, and his politics are broader than the limits of his State.

AN INDIAN'S FRIEND.—One of the most striking figures in the early annals of America was Bartholomew De Las Casas, the defender of the Indians against the cruelty of his own countrymen. He accompanied Columbus on his second voyage and fired with religious zeal he resolved to enter the order of St. Dominic and devote himself to the Indians.

In 1502 he was sent from Spain to Santo Domingo and was the first Catholic priest ordained in the new world. The cruelty inflicted on the Indians fired his indignation, and he journeyed back to Spain to lay the matter before the court. His writings were translated into many languages and made the word Spanish synonymous with cruelty. He labored many years in Santo Domingo, Cuba, Nicaragua, Gautemala, Mexico, and Peru. In 1824 he returned to Spain and died at Madrid in 1566.

ACCORDING to a late report of the director of the Mint, 19,570 silver dollars with the date 1804 were coined during that year. To-day less than a dozen of them are known to be in existence and each is worth a small fortune. There were 150,000 half dollars coined in the same year; at present but one is known. What ever became of the silver coinage of that year is one of the unsolved governmental mysteries. Thirty-two years later there were only 1,000 of the 1856 dollar pieces coined. Yet anyone who has five dollars to invest can get one of them for a pocket piece. A cool \$1,000 would not buy an 1804.

CALIFORNIA has a population of 1,500,000, with the largest per capita wealth of any State in the Union. The assessed value of property has doubled since 1880. Last year her gold mines yielded \$13,000,000. San Francisco is the leading whaling port of the world.

EX-GOVERNOR GILPIN, the first chief executive of Colorado, says he has seen his state grow from nothing to a population of 750,000. All this has happened in a little more than thirty years, and the governor himself is not yet an old man.

JULY

Calculated for North, East, South & West.

1895

S. E. W. D.	MONTHS, DAYS, &c.	Latitude of Southern States SUN MOON rises & sets. r. & s. h. m. h. m. h. m.	Aspect of Planets and other Miscellanies	Latitude of Middle States. SUN MOON rises & sets. r. & s. h. m. h. m. h. m.	D Moon Signs. south s. d.	M Moon h. m.	HIGH WATER PHILA. h. m.
M.	1	Theobald	4 50 7 10 12 51	⊕ in Aphelion	4 36 7 24 12 42	4 ☽	6 7 38 8 39
T.	2	Visit V.M.	4 51 7 9 1 45	☽ sets 12,46	4 36 7 24 1 32	4 ☽	18 8 30 9 36
W.	3	Cornelius	4 51 7 9 2 22	Wega south 11,45	4 37 7 23 2 12	4 ☽	0 9 23 10 29
T.	4	Independ.	4 51 7 9 2 52	☽ Stationary	4 37 7 23 2 42	4 ☽	12 10 18 11 29
F.	5	Demetrius	4 51 7 9 3 29	☽ in Aphelion	4 38 7 22 3 19	4 ☽	24 11 14 12 21
S.	6	John Huss	4 52 7 8 ☽ ris.	☽ 6. ♀ sets 9,56	4 38 7 22 ☽ ris.	4 ☽	6 morn 1 6

27) 4th Sunday after Trinity.

Luke 14.

Day's length

{ 14 h. 16 m. Southern States
14 h. 44 m. Middle States }

S.	7	Edelburga	4 52 7 8 8 20	☽ sets 9,18	4 38 7 22 8 33	5 ☽	18 12 50 1 51
M.	8	Aquila	4 52 7 8 8 45	Orion rises 4,11	4 39 7 21 8 58	5 ☽	1 1 46 2 34
T.	9	Zeno	4 53 7 7 9 11	Dogdays beginn	4 39 7 21 9 24	5 ☽	14 2 30 3 18
W.	10	J. Calvin	4 53 7 7 9 41	☽ ⊖. Arctur sets	4 40 7 20 9 54	5 ☽	27 3 11 4 3
T.	11	Pius	4 54 7 6 10 2	♀ gr. width East	4 40 7 20 10 14	5 ☽	11 3 51 4 49
F.	12	Henry	4 54 7 6 10 29	☽ Stationary	4 41 7 19 10 37	5 ☽	25 4 30 5 42
S.	13	Margareth	4 55 7 5 10 58	☽ gr. Hel. Lat. So.	4 41 7 19 11 6	5 ☽	8 5 9 6 29

28) 5th Sunday after Trinity.

Luke 15.

Day's length

{ 14 h. 08 m. Southern States
14 h. 36 m. Middle States }

S.	14	Bonavent	4 56 7 4 11 30	☽ sets 9,2	4 42 7 18 11 40	6 ☽	23 5 50 7 14
M.	15	Aposteld.	4 56 7 4 11 59	☽ 15. ⊖ sets 11,54	4 43 7 17 morn	6 ☽	6 6 35 8 9
T.	16	Hilary	4 57 7 3 morn	☽ Rigel rises 3,53	4 43 7 17 12 10	6 ☽	21 7 23 8 55
W.	17	Alexius	4 57 7 3 12 43	Regulus south 8,57	4 44 7 16 12 33	6 ☽	6 8 17 9 35
T.	18	Maternus	4 58 7 2 1 13	♀ sets 9,31	4 45 7 15 1 33	6 ☽	20 9 17 10 15
F.	19	Ruffina	4 59 7 1 1 47	Altari south 11,48	4 46 7 14 1 37	6 ☽	4 10 14 10 55
S.	20	Elijah	4 59 7 1 2 7	Antares south 8,22	4 47 7 13 1 57	6 ☽	18 11 10 11 50

29) 6th Sunday after Trinity.

Matth. 5.

Day's length

{ 14 h. 00 m. Southern States
14 h. 24 m. Middle States }

S.	21	Praxedes	5 0 7 0 2 57	☽ ⊖. ⊖ sets 11,31	4 48 7 12 2 47	6 ☽	21 11 51 12 34
M.	22	Mar. Magd	5 1 6 59	☽ set.	4 48 7 12 ☽ set.	6 ☽	15 12 26 1 18
T.	23	Apolinaris	5 1 6 59 8 25	☽ rises 3,22	4 49 7 11 8 38	6 ☽	0 1 24 1 58
W.	24	Christiana	5 2 6 58 8 55	☽ Stationary	4 50 7 10 9 8	6 ☽	12 2 18 2 35
T.	25	St. James	5 2 6 58 9 25	♀ sets 9,16	4 51 7 9 9 38	6 ☽	24 3 9 3 14
F.	26	St. Anne	5 3 6 57 9 46	Formal south 2,35	4 52 7 8 9 59	6 ☽	8 3 58 3 54
S.	27	Martha	5 4 6 56 10 10	☽ sets 8,33	4 52 7 8 10 23	6 ☽	20 4 46 4 36

30) 7th Sunday after Trinity.

Mark 8.

Day's length

{ 13 h. 52 m. Southern States
14 h. 14 m. Middle States }

S.	28	Pantaleon	5 4 6 56 10 41	☽ ⊖ sets 11,3	4 53 7 7 10 54	6 ☽	2 5 35 5 23
M.	29	Beatrix	5 5 6 55 11 10	☽ 7 * rises 11,39	4 54 7 6 11 23	5 ☽	14 6 26 6 18
T.	30	Upton	5 6 6 54 morn	Algenib south 3,35	4 55 7 5 morn	6 ☽	26 7 19 7 24
W.	31	Germanus	5 6 6 54 12 34	♀ sets 8,59	4 56 7 4 12 24	6 ☽	8 8 14 8 37

Jewish Festivals and Fasts.—5655.—July 22. Rosh Hodesh Ab; 30. Tisho Beab.

MOON'S PHASES.

SOUTHERN STATES.

MIDDLE STATES.

D. H. M.

Full Moon.....	6	6	63 Evening
Last Quarter.....	.15	10	11 Evening
New Moon.....	.22	12	11 Morning
First Quarter.....	.28	8	15 Aftern.

Full Moon.....	6	6	28 Evening
Last Quarter.....	.15	10	11 Evening
New Moon.....	.22	12	21 Morning
First Quarter.....	.28	8	35 Aftern.

[2] Jupiter is the 10. in conjunction with the Sun and cannot be seen.

Conjectures of the Weather.

1, 2, cloudy; 3, 4, thunder storms; 5, 6, 7, clear and warm; 8, 9, clear; 10, cloudy; 11, 12, variable; 13, 14, warm; 15, 16, rain; 17, 18, warm; 19, 20, 21, 22, clear; 23, 24, rain; 25, 26, cloudy; 27, 28, variable; 29, 30, 31, clear and warm.



Pleasures come like oxen and go away like post-horses.

LINCOLN'S VIEW OF SLAVERY.—The reasons in Mr. Lincoln's mind for delaying the emancipation proclamation as long as he did were these: Slavery was recognized by the Constitution. With his reverence for law he felt that he had no right to free the slaves until all other means for restoring the Union had failed. In arguing this point on one occasion he said: "The Union existed before the Constitution. Without the Union the Constitution would be worthless; therefore it is clear that if any local institution threatens the existence of the Union, the duty of the Executive is manifestly to destroy that institution."

At length the demand for a change of policy, beginning with a few radical men, became too strong to be longer ignored. The anti-slavery party largely in the minority at the outbreak of the war, numbered its converts by the millions; so strong became the conviction that as slavery was the cause of the war, there would be no success for the North, no peace, until this institution had received its death blow.

The time came at last when he was convinced that slavery must die that the Union might live. The closing sentence of the proclamation, "Upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God," expresses Mr. Lincoln's conviction that the act was justified only upon "military necessity".

WEALTH OF LEADING NATIONS.—The United States is the wealthiest nation on the globe, having an assessed valuation of \$47,475,000,000; Great Britain follows with \$43,600,000,000; France third, with \$40,300,000,000, and Germany fourth, with \$31,600,000,000.

JOHN BROWN'S RAID.—There has been so much romance mixed up with the John Brown raid that it becomes the duty of the historical student and investigator to get at the actual facts. A prominent citizen and able jurist of this country says that most of the published accounts of the Brown raid are imperfect.

John Brown came here from his Adirondack home in the autumn of 1859. Brown passed his last night while en route for Harper's Ferry with the late Mr. Norton.

When Brown squatted on the Maryland Heights, he gave out that his object was mining, and when the boxes of pikes, guns, etc., arrived it was understood that they were mining tools. A man named Thompson, an important personage in the army of invasion, was posted with others at the Potomac span of the iron bridge, while John Brown's son and Lieut. Stevens held the Shenandoah span. Thompson was captured and held a prisoner in the old brick hotel (not now standing), while Stevens and Brown were routed from their position and driven toward the armory.

When near the Gault house they were fired on by the citizens concealed in that building. Young Brown was shot through the body, but succeeded in reaching the armory, when he called out to his friends: "They have shot me," but immediately reloaded, and seeing Ezra Beckham, Mayor of the village and railroad agent, a popular and inoffensive man, shot him dead on the trestle. He soon after expired from his own wound. The citizens, learning of the death of Beckham, cried: "Blood for blood," and promptly avenged the deed by hurrying Thompson to the bridge, where he was shot and thrown into the Potomac. Stevens was saved and taken to jail at Charlestown, where he was tried, condemned and executed.

AUGUST

Calculated for North, East, South & West.

1895

W. E. S. N.	MONTHS, DAYS, &c.	Latitude of Southern States		Aspect of Planets and other Miscellanies		Latitude of Middle States.		MOON Signs.	Moon south	Moon h. m.	High Water Phila. h. m.
		SUN rises & sets. h. m.	MOON r. & s. h. m.	SUN rises & sets. h. m.	MOON r. & s. h. m.	SUN rises & sets. h. m.	MOON r. & s. h. m.				
T.	1 Lammas d.	5 7 6 53	1 37	♀ in Ω.	♂ ♀ 24	4 57 7	3 1 28	6 ☷	20	9 9	9 33
F.	2 Stephen	5 8 6 52	2 29	Wega south	9,43	4 58 7	2 2 20	6 ☷	210	3 10	20
S.	3 Augustus	5 9 6 51	3 30	3 rises	8,16	4 59 7	1 3 21	6 ☷	14 10	54 11	6

31) 8th Sunday after Trinity. Math. 7. Day's length { 13 h. 40 m. Southern States
13 h. 00 m. Middle States }

S.	4 Dominick	5 10 6 50	4 37	☽ sets 10,36	-	5 0 7 0	4 27	6 ☷	29 11	42	11 52
M.	5 Oswald	5 11 6 49	D ris.	☽ 5.	♀ in Perihel.	5 16 59	D ris.	6 ☷	10 morn	12	45
T.	6 An. of Chr.	5 12 6 48	7 43	☽ ♀ sets 8,43	-	5 26 58	7 56	6 ☷	24 12	37	1 24
W.	7 Godfrey	5 13 6 47	8	4 Sirius rises	4,25	5 36 57	8 16	5 ☶	7 1 30	2	13
T.	8 Emily	5 14 6 46	8 25	Altari south	10,34	5 46 56	8 33	5 ☶	21 2 28	3	3
F.	9 Ericus	5 15 6 45	8 45	Markab south	1,48	5 56 55	8 56	5 ☶	5 3 7	3	46
S.	10 St. Lawr.	5 16 6 44	9	6 24 rises	3,14	5 66 54	9 16	5 ☷	19 3 47	4	27

32) 9th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Day's length { 13 h. 26 m. Southern States
13 h. 46 m. Middle States }

S.	11 Titus	5 17 6 43	9 30	3 sets 7,57	-	5 76 53	9 39	5 ☷	3 4 30	5 10
M.	12 Clara	5 18 6 42	9 57	Arctur rises	11,20	5 86 52 10	7 5	5 ☷	18 5 15	5 56
T.	13 Hildebert	5 19 6 41	10 36	☽ 13. ♀ sets 8,19	-	5 86 51 10	46	5 ☷	2 6 6	6 47
W.	14 Eusebia	5 19 6 41	11 22	☽ b sets 9,18	-	5 10 6 50 11	32	4 ☷	16 7 1	7 48
T.	15 Asc. V. M.	5 20 6 40	40 morn	Orion rises	1,42	5 12 6 48	morn	4 ☷	6 8 1	8 42
F.	16 Rochus	5 21 6 39	12 46	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	-	5 13 6 47	12 36	4 ☷	14 9 3	9 40
S.	17 Bertram	5 22 6 38	1 43	♂ ♀ ☽ Superior	-	5 14 6 46	1 34	4 ☷	28 10	6 10 30

33) 10th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 19. Day's length { 13 h. 14 m. Southern States
13 h. 30 m. Middle States }

S.	18 Agapetus	5 23 6 37	3 7	6 24 ☽ . 24 rises	2,50	5 15 6 45	2 54	4 ☷	11 11	6 11	10
M.	19 Sebaldus	5 24 6 36	4 11	Polaris south	3,26	5 17 6 43	4 0	3 ☷	25 12	0 12	4
T.	20 Bernard	5 25 6 35	D set.	☽ 20. ♀ in Perih.	-	5 18 6 42	D set.	3 ☷	8 12	54	1 3
W.	21 Rebecca	5 26 6 34	7 20	☽ 3 sets 7,27	-	5 19 6 41	7 31	3 ☷	21 1 48	1 48	
T.	22 Philibert	5 27 6 33	7 49	♀ sets 7,44	-	5 20 6 40	8 0	3 ☷	4 2 27	2	20
F.	23 Zacheus	5 28 6 32	8 14	☽ enters ☽	-	5 21 6 39	8 24	2 ☷	16 3 18	3 0	
S.	24 St. Barth.	5 29 6 31	8 41	♂ b ☽ D. b sets 9,19	-	5 23 6 37	8 51	2 ☷	28 3 56	3 39	

34) 11th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 18. Day's length { 13 h. 00 m. Southern States
13 h. 12 m. Middle States }

S.	25 Ludovicus	5 30 6 30	9 4	Procyon rises	2,57	5 14 6 36	9 14	2 ☷	10 4 40	4 18
M.	26 Samuel	5 31 6 29	9 54	♀ Stationary	-	5 25 6 35	10 6	2 ☷	22 5 24	4 55
T.	27 Gebhard	5 32 6 28	10 53	☽ 27. Dogd. end	-	5 26 6 34	11 3	1 ☷	4 6 19	5 34
W.	28 St. August	5 33 6 27	11 48	☽ Algenib so. 1,41	-	5 27 6 33	morn	1 ☷	16 7 4	6 18
T.	29 St. John B.	5 34 6 26	morn	♀ sets 7,11	-	5 28 6 32	12 4	0 ☷	8 7 59	7 20
F.	30 Benjamin	5 35 6 25	12 47	Spica sets 8,8	-	5 30 6 30	12 39	S. ☷	10 8 51	8 23
S.	31 Paulina	5 36 6 24	1 32	♀ rises 2,13	-	5 31 6 29	1 26	fst. ☷	22 9 40	9 29

Jewish Festivals and Fasts.—5655. — October 5. Chamisho osor; 20. & 21. Rosh Hodesh Elul.

MOON'S PHASES.

SOUTHERN STATES.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon.....	5	8	81 Morning
Last Quarter.....	18	11	58 Morning
New Moon.....	20	7	35 Morning
First Quarter.....	27	12	23 Morning

MIDDLE STATES.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon.....	5	8	51 Morning
Last Quarter.....	18	12	18 Morning
New Moon.....	20	7	55 Morning
First Quarter.....	27	12	43 Morning

UNCLE SAM'S ALMANAC.

Conjectures of the Weather.

1, 2, 3, warm; 4, 5, variable; 6, 7, 8, dry and warm; 9, 10, cloudy; 11, 12, 13, rain; 14, 15, 16, clear; 17, 18, 19, cloudy; 20, 21, stormy with rain; 22, 23, 24, 25, clear and warm; 26, 27, thunder storms; 28, 29, 30, 31, warm.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The corner stone of the Washington Monument was laid by President Polk, July 4, 1848, and December 6, and 1884, the cap stone was set in position. The foundations are $126\frac{1}{2}$ feet square and 36 feet 6 inches deep. The base of the monument is 55 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, and the walls 15 feet $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. At the 500-foot mark, where the pyramidal top begins, the shaft is 34 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, and the walls are 18 inches thick. The monument is made of blocks of white marble 2 feet thick, and it is said there are over 18,000 of them. The height above the ground is 555 feet. The door at the base, facing the Capitol, is 8 feet wide and 16 feet high and enters a room 25 feet square. The area at the base of the pyramidal top is $1187\frac{1}{4}$ feet. The total structure cost upward of \$1,500,000.

An anecdote concerning General George H. Thomas, the hero of Chickamauga, was related by the Rev. Russell H. Conwell. He told it to illustrate how the valor of obscure soldiers goes to swell the fame of great generals. "I sat next to General Thomas in a Tennessee train shortly after the battle on Lookout Mountain," said Dr. Conwell, "when a crowd of soldiers on the platform began cheering for 'the hero of Lookout Mountain.' 'Stop that confounded noise!' indignantly demanded Thomas of his adjutant. 'I don't know whether these men are in earnest and are making a mistake, or whether they are guying me. The fact is, if I had had my way the battle would not have been fought. When I heard of the proposed attack, it seemed exceedingly foolhardy, and I ordered the plan abandoned, but in spite of me, while I was protesting, the men stormed and captured those battlements above the clouds.'



AUGUST

Politeness makes all the other accomplishments easy and agreeable.

TRICKS OF TRADE.—As everyone knows, A. T. Stewart was a man of shrewd and original ideas. During the early days of his mercantile career, his store was situated near those of a fashionable jeweler and hatter. The canny Scotchman noticed every day that there were private carriages standing in front of these stores while the occupants were inside, and there were seldom any in front of his store. Private carriages were conspicuous in New York at that time for there were few of them. Stewart wanted them to stand in front of his place as an advertisement. It would give the impression that the occupants, who represented the wealth of New York, were inside buying goods. He hit upon a scheme that kept a row of private carriages in front of his store all day. He paid the driver of each carriage a shilling a day to drive up to his door and wait there until they were wanted.

FEW people realize the extent of the Government's postal enterprise. According to the recent report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General the sale of stamps, post cards, etc., have reached enormous proportions. The rather insignificant figures of \$22,347 for fines and penalties are hardly worth mentioning along with these statistics. Box rents \$2,492,336.60; sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards, \$72,359,213.59; total ordinary postal revenue, \$74,982,867.77; receipts from money-order business, \$914,065.89; total receipts from all sources, \$75,896,933.16. The profit to the Government on special-delivery business was \$80,976.59.

THE amount of gold coin in actual circulation in the world is estimated by the Bank of England officials to be about 865 tons.

UNCLE SAM'S ALMANAC.

Conjectures of the Weather.

1, 2, cloudy; 3, variable; 4, 5, clear; 6, 7, 8, fair; 9, 10, cloudy; 11, 12, 13, rain; 14, 15, cool, 16, 17, 18, variable; 19, 20, 21, stormy; 22, 23, cloudy; 24, 25, variable; 26, 27, clear; 28, 29, 30, rain.



SEPTEMBER

A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.

WHY THE KEARSARGE WON.—Ships and regiments are what their officers make them. I was the good fortune of Kearsarge to be commanded in the fight which made her name immortal by one of the best officers that ever trod a quarter-deck, the late Admiral (then captain) John Ancrem Winslow, and all his subordinates were worthy of him. Such officers can convert poor material into a good crew; but the seamen of the Kearsarge were of the best hardy young New Englanders, full of fight and knowing what they were fighting for. Admiral Winslow was so modest a man that few of his acquaintances realized from anything he had ever said that the great fight had been all thought out by him in advance; that he fought it from beginning to finish, hanging to his antagonist and seeing that every blow counted. Yet such was the fact, and the destruction of the Alabama was not the result of a chance hit, but the operation of a carefully formed plan, steadily worked out midst all the noise of battle.

AMERICAN EATABLES.—The strawberry crop of this country is estimated at 5,000,000 tons a year.

One district in Tennessee exports annually over 10,000 quarts of blackberries.

The hog packers of this country last year killed and packed 20,912,000 hogs.

The American breath is annually scented with 15,000 bushels of onions.

One firm of oyster packers at Baltimore claims a capacity of 75,000 cans a day.

The people of this country annually consume each 162 ounces of tea and coffee.

One county in New Jersey sends to New York ten car loads of lettuce a day.

Restaurant soup is partly flavored in this country with 22,000,000 bushels of carrots.

Canadian hens lay every year 152,000,000 eggs, to be made into omelets and eggnog.

There are 2,500,000 pounds of red snappers sent from Florida to New York every year.

One district in Florida sends annually to the New York market 50,000 crates of fruit.

The American people last year drank the decoction from 64,000,000 pounds of coffee.

JUDGE WAXEM'S PROVERBS.—It's a mighty hard thing for a statesman to be the same size as his party to a dot, and keep thar.

The averidge Congressman has to raize to the ockashun.

If a Congressman didn't hav to hussel fer jobs fer his constituents, thar'd be times when he'd wunder how he waz urnin' his wages.

Wimmen in politicks is like a dimon pin on a dirty shert boozom.

Liberty seems to thrive on a Stars and Stripes diet.

Unkel Sam gits younger evry yer.

Principal is to pollisy what good morrels is to good politicks.

Hayseeds may sprout in the pollitkle field, but they won't fetch much uv a crop.

Mammon can git most enny job he wants under the government.

Patriotism is the string that politicks is strung on.

HE KNEW HIM.—Here is a little story against Chauncey Depew, the famous American raconteur: The genial gentleman had dropped in to see a friend at his private residence, and when he left an inquisitive lad, who had been playing in the next room, asked eagerly, "Who is that man, papa?" "He's the gentleman your mother and I were talking about this morning," was the reply—"Mr. Depew, the greatest story teller I ever heard."

A few days later the visitor came again.

OCTOBER

Calculated for North, East, South & West.

1895

S. & D.	MONTHS, DAYS, etc.	Latitude of Southern States	Aspect of Planets and other Miscellanies	Latitude of Middle States	Moon Signs	Moon s. d.	High Water Phila
		SUN rises & sets. h. m. [h. m.] h. m.	MOON rises & sets. r. & s. h. m. [h. m.] h. m.	SUN rises & sets. h. m. [h. m.] h. m.	MOON rises & sets. h. m. [h. m.] h. m.	s. d.	h. m. h. m.

T.	1 Remigius	6 9 5 51	3 50	♀ gr. widih East	6 11 5 49	3 53 10	10 10 28 11 45
W.	2 Columbus	6 10 5 50	4 45	½ sets 6,55	6 12 5 48	4 48 11	24 11 17 12 37
T.	3 Jairus	6 11 5 49	3 ris.	3. Orion rises	6 13 5 47	3 ris. 11	9 morn 1 23
F.	4 Francis	6 12 5 48	6 18	Rigel sets 9,59	6 15 5 45	6 15 11	2 24 12 27 2 3
S.	5 Placidus	6 14 5 46	6 48	¼ rises 12,25	6 16 5 44	6 45 12	2 1 11 2 45

40)	17th Sunday after Trinity.	Luke 14.	Day's length	{ 11 h 30 m Southern States 11 h 26 m Middle States
-----	----------------------------	----------	--------------	--------------------------------------------------------

S.	6 Fides	6 15 5 45	7 33 ♀ rises 4,5	6 17 5 43	7 31 12	24	1 58 3 23
M.	7 Ameliv.	6 16 5 44	8 17 Markab south 9,52	6 19 5 41	8 14 12	9	2 48 4 12
T.	8 Pelagia	6 17 5 43	9 12 ♀ Stationary	6 20 5 40	9 9 12	24	3 43 5 4
W.	9 Dionysius	6 18 5 42 10	8 ♀ gr. Hel. Lot. So.	6 21 5 39	10 5 13	7	4 41 6 0
T.	10 Gereon	6 19 5 41 11	3 ½ sets 6,25	6 22 5 38	11 0 13	21	5 40 6 45
F.	11 Burkhardt	6 20 5 40 morn	11. 6 ♂ ☽	6 24 5 36 morn	13	4	6 38 7 51
S.	12 Verit.	6 21 5 39 12 12	6 ¼ ☽ 1. ♀ rises	6 25 5 35	12 16 14	18	7 34 8 51

41)	18th Sunday after Trinity.	Mathth. 22.	Day's length	{ 11 h. 14 m. Southern States 11 h. 08 m. Middle States
-----	----------------------------	-------------	--------------	------------------------------------------------------------

S.	13 Coloman	6 23 5 37	1 26 7 * rises 6,58	6 26 5 34	1 30 14	1	8 27 9 48
M.	14 Fortuna	6 24 5 36	2 36 ♀ Stationary	6 28 5 32	2 40 14	14	9 18 10 48
T.	15 Hedwick	6 25 5 35	3 46 ♀ rises 3,34	6 29 5 31	3 50 14	26	10 8 11 39
W.	16 Gallu	6 26 5 34	4 53 Altari south 6,20	6 30 5 30	4 57 15	8 11	0 12 14
T.	17 Florentine	6 27 5 33	5 30 Formal south 9,22	6 31 5 29	5 34 15	20	11 56 12 56
F.	18 St. Luke	6 28 5 32	6 set.	6 32 5 28	6 set. 15	2 12 46	1 40
S.	19 Ptolemy	6 29 5 31	5 56 ♂ ♀ ♂ ♂ ♂	6 34 5 26	5 51 15	14	1 43 2 22

42)	19th Sunday after Trinity.	Mathth. 9.	Day's length	{ 11 h. 00 m. Southern States 10 h. 50 m. Middle States
-----	----------------------------	------------	--------------	------------------------------------------------------------

S.	20 Felicianus	6 30 5 30	6 40 ¼ rises 11,34	6 35 5 25	6 35 15	26	2 33 3 1
M.	21 Ursula	6 31 5 29	7 38 Aldebaran so. 2,31	6 36 5 24	7 33 15	8	3 17 3 49
T.	22 Card. la	6 32 5 28	8 35 Sirius rises 11,46	6 38 5 22	8 30 16	20	3 50 4 20
W.	23 Severinus	6 33 5 27	9 37 ☽ enters ♍	6 39 5 21	9 32 16	2	4 37 5 19
T.	24 Salome	6 34 5 26	10 34 Hamel south 11,51	6 40 5 20	10 29 16	14	5 30 5 56
F.	25 Crispin	6 35 5 25	11 34	6 41 5 19	11 28 16	26	6 18 6 21
S.	26 Amandus	6 36 5 24 morn	12 Capella so. 2,50	6 42 5 18 morn	16	8	7 4 7 10

43)	20th Sunday after Trinity.	Mathth. 22.	Day's length	{ 10 h. 46 m. Southern States 10 h. 34 m. Middle States
-----	----------------------------	-------------	--------------	------------------------------------------------------------

S.	27 Sabina	6 37 5 23	12 25 ♀ rises 3,40	6 43 5 17	12 31 16	21	7 46 8 8
M.	28 Sim. Jud.	6 38 5 22	1 27 ☽ in apo. ♂ ♀ ♂	6 45 5 15	1 33 16	4	8 26 8 52
T.	29 H. Zwingli	6 39 5 21	2 30 ¼ rises 11,13	6 46 5 14	2 36 16	18	9 5 9 50
W.	30 Serapion	6 40 5 20	3 36 ♂ rises 5,57	6 47 5 13	3 42 16	2	9 44 10 49
T.	31 Hall. Eve.	6 41 5 19	4 40 Orion rises 8,55	6 48 5 12	4 46 16	17	10 25 11 45

Jewish Festivals and Fasts.—5656.—October 3. & 4. First days Succoth; 9. Hashaino Rabo; 10. Shemini Azereth; 11. Simchas Torah; 18. & 19. Rosh Chodesh Marcheshwan.

MOON'S PHASES.

SOUTHERN STATES.

MIDDLE STATES.

D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon.....	5	5	27 Evening	5	5
Last Quarter.....	11	9	14 Morning	9	9
New Moon.....	18	12	49 Morning	1	09 Morning
First Quarter.....	25	5	44 Morning	25	6

Conjectures of the Weather.

1, 2, 3, clear; 4, 5, cold; 6, 7, cloudy; 8, 9, 0, 11, rain; 12, 13, 14, clear and cool; 15, 6, cloudy; 17, 18, 19, clear; 20, 21, cold; 2, 23, variable; 24, 25, 26, rain; 27, 28, cloudy; 29, 30, 31, clear.

he boy was standing on the front steps, and as Mr. Depew rang the bell he said to him:

"I know you."

Mr. Depew is fond of children, and patting the fellow on the head observed encouragingly: "Do you indeed? Well, who am I?"

"You are the gentleman," said the little boy, "that tells the biggest whoppers my pa ever heard."

SOME three hundred odd cats are maintained by the United States government, the cost of their support being carried as a regular item on the accounts of the post office department. These cats are distributed among about fifty post offices, and their duty to keep rats and mice from eating and destroying postal matter and canvas mail sacks. Formerly great damage was done by the mischievous rodents, which chewed holes in the sacks and thought nothing of boring clear through bags of letters in a night. Troubles of this sort no longer occur since the office pussies keep watch.

NEW YORK CITY'S WEALTH.—The wealth of New York City, as a corporation, amounts to an enormous sum of \$559,000,000. It is thus distributed: Central Park, \$200,000,000; city other parks, \$50,000,000; Croton aqueduct, \$200,000,000; public markets, \$20,000,000; city lots not in public use, \$8,000,000; docks and piers, \$30,000,000; police stations and land, \$5,000,000; schools, \$15,000,000; fire department, \$5,000,000; courts, prisons, and islands, \$20,000,000; water lots, \$3,000,000; armories, \$3,000,000.

Since 1871 the city's property has more than doubled in valuation, being then \$277,000,000.

INDICATIONS OF A FIGHT.—General Stonewall Jackson's body servant was a boy who



Those who know the least of others think the most of themselves.

seemed to have a prescience of any forward movement; his camp utensils and his master's baggage were always ready and packed in anticipation of an order to advance. The peculiarity excited remark among the General's staff, and one day several young officers called the boy up and asked him how he guessed so accurately the intentions of the General.

"Well, gemmen, whenever I sees Massa Stonewall get up in the night and go to kneeling and saying his prayers I know there's a fight on hand, sure, and I makes preparation accordin'."

ACCORDING to Kate Field, the most tragic episode of the war occurred during the siege of Charleston, when the wedding of Governor Pickens' daughter was interrupted by a shell that came crushing into the house from the federal battery and exploded in the parlor. When the smoke cleared away the bride lay on the floor, her white robe stained with the blood of a death-wound. All the others had escaped unhurt.

THE POSTAL CARD'S BIRTHDAY.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the invention of postal cards was celebrated recently at Vienna. The half-penny card was not used in England till 1870, the year which saw also the reduction of the penny postage on newspapers to a half-penny. But in the year before that an Austrian named Dr. Emanuel Herman, who is still alive, invented the post-card, and it was introduced in Austria-Hungary. In 1873 it spread to Germany, and was adopted in 1880 by the international postal union. In Austria alone 100,000,000 cards are now used annually, the English post offices pass upward of 250,000,000, and the total for the world is no less than 1,000,000,000.

NOVEMBER

Calculated for North, East, South & West.

189

S. E. W. N.	MONTHS, DAYS, &c.	Latitude of Southern States SUN rises & sets. h. m. h. m. h.	MOON r. & s. h. m. h. m. h.	Aspect of Planets and other Miscellanies	Latitude of Middle States, SUN rises & sets. h. m. h. m. h. m.	MOON r. & s. h. m. h. m. h. m.	MOON Signs. s. d.	Moon h. m.	Moon h. m.	W. P. E.
F.	1 All Saints	6 42 5 18	5 45	☽ in Perihelion	6 50 5 10	5 52	16	211	8 12	
S.	2 All Souls	6 43 5 17	D ris.	☽ 2. 6 ♀ ☽	6 51 5 9	D ris.	16	17 morn	1	
44)	21st Sunday after Trinity.	John 4.			Day's length { 10 h. 32 m. Southern Sta. 9 h. 16 m. Middle Sta.					
S.	3 Theophil.	6 44 5 16	5 27	☽ Stationary	6 52 5	8	5 19 16	312	40	1
M.	4 Charlotte	6 45 5 15	6 16	☽ rises 5,53	6 53 5	7	6 8 16	18	1 38	2
T.	5 Malachi	6 45 5 15	7 12	☽ ♀ ☽ rises 2,54	6 54 5	6	7 4 16	3	2 36	3
W.	6 Leonard	6 46 5 14	8 11	Rigel rises 8,51	6 56 5	4	8 3 16	17	3 35	3
T.	7 Engelbert	6 47 5 13	9 11	Sirius rises 10,44	6 58 5	2	9 3 16	1	4 32	4
F.	8 Cecilia	6 48 5 12	10 20	☽ Markab south	6 59 5	1	10 12 16	15	5 28	5
S.	9 Theodora	6 49 5 11	11 35	☽ 9. ♀ rises 10,33	7 0 5	0	11 27 16	28	6 21	6
45)	22d Sunday after Trinity.	Matth. 18.			Day's length { 10 h. 20 m. Southern Sta. 9 h. 58 m. Middle Sta.					
S.	10 M. Luther	6 50 5 10	morn	☽ gr. width West	7 1 4	59	morn	11	7 11	7
M.	11 Martin, B.	6 51 5	9 12 30	Formal south 7,44	7 2 4	58	12 39	16	23	8 0
T.	12 Jonas	6 52 5	8 1 40	☽ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	7 3 4	57	1 48	16	5	8 49
W.	13 Winebert	6 53 5	7 2 50	☽ ♀ ☽ rises 2,50	7 4 4	56	2 55	16	17	9 39
T.	14 Levin	6 54 5	6 3 57	☽ rises 5,47	7 5 4	55	4 3 15	29	10 31	11
F.	15 Leopold	6 55 5	5 2	☽ ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽	7 6 4	54	5 10 15	11	11 26	12
S.	16 Ottomar	6 56 5	4 D set.	☽ 16. 6 ♀ ☽	7 7 4	53	D set. 15	23	12 22	1
46)	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	Matth. 11.			Day's length { 10 h. 06 m. Southern Sta. 9 h. 44 m. Middle Sta.					
S.	17 Alpheus	6 57 5	3 5 27	♀ rises 9,54	7 8 4	52	5 19 15	512	54	2
M.	18 Gelasius	6 57 5	3 6 25	☽ ☽ Libra	7 9 4	51	6 15 15	17	1 44	3
T.	19 Elizabeth	6 58 5	2 7 24	Altari sets 8,10	7 10 4	50	7 14 14	29	2 32	3
W.	20 Amos	6 58 5	2 8 20	Algol south 11,0	7 11 4	49	8 10 14	11	3 20	4
T.	21 Off. V. M.	6 59 5	1 9 21	Altari south 8,6	7 12 4	48	9 11 14	23	4 10	5
F.	22 Alphonsus	7 0 5	0 10 23	☽ enters ♀	7 12 4	47	10 12 14	5	4 57	6
S.	23 Clement	7 1 4	59 11 29	Orion rises 7,28	7 13 4	47	11 18 13	17	5 41	7
47)	24th Sunday after Trinity.	Matth. 9.			Day's length { 9 h. 55 m. Southern Sta. 9 h. 33 m. Middle Sta.					
S.	24 Chrysog.	7 1 4	59 morn	☽ 24. ♀ rises 2,59	7 14 4	46	morn	13	1	6 22
M.	25 Catharine	7 2 4	58 12 40	Aldebaran so.	7 15 4	45	12 49	13	18	7 1
T.	26 Conrad	7 2 4	58 1 30	♀ Stationary	7 16 4	44	1 37	12	26	7 40
W.	27 Jehosoph.	7 3 4	57 2 28	☽ rises 5,41	7 17 4	43	2 35	12	11	8 20
T.	28 Guntherus	7 3 4	57 3 22	☽ rises 5,0	7 17 4	43	3 30	12	25	9 22
F.	29 Saturn	7 3 4	57 4 17	☽ gr. width West	7 18 4	42	4 25	11	10	9 47
S.	30 St. Andrew	7 4 4	56 5 14	♀ rises 9,3	7 18 4	42	5 20	11	25	10 36

Jewish Festivals and Fasts.—5656.—November 17. & 18. Rosh Chodesh Kislev.

MOON'S PHASES.

SOUTHERN STATES.

MIDDLE STATES.

D. H. M.

Full Moon.....	2	9	58 Morning
Last Quarter.....	9	5	46 Evening
New Moon.....	15	11	51 Morning
First Quarter.....	24	1	58 Morning

Full Moon.....	2	10	18 Morn
Last Quarter.....	9	6	6 Event
New Moon.....	16	12	11 Noon
First Quarter.....	24	2	18 Morn

[b] Saturn is the 2. in conjunction with the Sun and cannot be seen.

UNCLE SAM'S ALMANAC.

Conjectures of the Weather.

1, 2, cloudy; 3, 4, 5, rain; 6, 7, windy; 8, 9, 10, frost; 11, 12, 13, clear; 14, 15, variable; 16, 17, snow; 18, 19, 20, fair and cold; 21, 22, clear; 23, variable; 24, 25, snow; 26, 27, cold; 28, 29, 30, warm.



NOVEMBER

*The slowest time on record is school time,
and the fastest is sparkling time.*

WAS A YANKEE TRICK.—Yankee ingenuity in sea fights was never shown to better advantage than in the famous battle between the Pennsylvania State cruiser Hyder Ally and the British 20-gun ship, Gen. Monk, which took place near Cape May Roads 112 years ago. In those daysthose seaboard States which chose to do so were permitted to maintain cruisers, independent of the United States Navy, for the purpose of protecting commerce within their own boundaries. The commerce of Pennsylvania had been greatly harassed by British cruisers hovering off Cape May and occasionally making incursions up the bay, capturing any craft that came within their reach. With a view of checking these inroads the State of Pennsylvania fitted out the strongly built merchant ship of Hyder Ally with 16 pound guns, and placed her in charge of Lieut. Joshua Barney, of the United States Navy, and 109 men.

On April 8, 1782, the Hyder Ally dropped down to Cape May Roads as a convoy to a fleet of merchantmen that had been endeavoring to get to sea. While waiting for a breeze to carry them clear of the land, two English cruisers were descried standing in shore. Barney made signal for the merchantmen to make sail up the bay while he covered their retreat.

The English ships became widely separated in the chase, and when one of them, the 20-gun sloop-of-war Gen. Monk, was passing, the Hyder Ally fired a broadside and the Englishman put about to board. Perceiving the intention of the British commander, Lieut. Barney instructed his men at the wheel to execute his next order "by the rule of contrary," as he expressed it.

Just as the ships were about to foul, thenick-witted American commander called out in a voice loud enough to be heard on the enemy's ship: "Hard aport your helm! Do

you want him to run aboard of us?" But instead of putting the helm hard aport the helmsman threw it to starboard, bringing the Englishman's jibboom afoul of the Hyder Ally's fore-rigging. This exposed the English ship to a raking fire from the entire American broadside. Lashing the ships together, Lieut. Barney for 30 minutes poured in a destructive fire upon the helpless Gen. Monk.

Seeing the hopelessness of his condition the Englishman surrendered, and was taken into the navy under the name of Gen. Washington. Barney's prize mounted to 20 9-pounders or nearly twice the shot weight of Hyder Ally. The English crew numbered 136 men of whom 20 were killed and 33 were wounded. The Hyder Ally had four killed and 11 wounded out of a crew of 110.

HOW CONFEDERATE MONEY DEPRECIATED.—When the first issue of the Confederate money was scattered among the people, it commanded a slight premium. It then scaled down as follows: June, 1861, 90 cents; December 1, 1861, 80 cents; December 15, 1861, 75 cents; February 1, 1862, 60 cents; February 1, 1863, 20 cents; June 1863, 8 cents; January 1864, 2 cents; November 1864, 4½ cents; January, 1865, 2½ cents; April 1, 1865, 1½ cents. After that date it took from \$800 to \$1000 in Confederate money to buy a \$1 green back.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., is said to look more like an old English town than any other city in the United States.

The life insurance companies own \$100,000,000 worth of real estate. Three companies own three-fourths of it.

W. T. D.	MONTHS, DAYS, &c.	Latitude of Southern States SUN MOON rises & sets. h. m. h. m.	Aspect of Planets and other Miscellanies	Latitude of Middle States. SUN MOON rises & sets.r. & s. h. m. h. m.	MOON Signs s. d.	Moon south	Moon h. m.	High Water Phil.

48) 1st Sunday in Advent. Math. 21. Day's length { 9 h. 50 m. Southern States
9 h. 23 m. Middle States }

S.	1	Longinus	7 5 4 55	6 0	Regulus rises 10,44	7 19 4 41	6 10 11	10 11 30	1 18
M.	2	Candidus	7 6 4 54	D ris.	2. Markab sets	7 19 4 41	D ris. 10	26 morn	1 57
T.	3	Cassianus	7 6 4 54	6 8	1 ² risses 4,45	7 20 4 40	5 54 10	11 1 27	2 38
W.	4	Barbara	7 7 4 53	7 12	♀ rises 3,8	7 20 4 40	6 58 10	26 2 27	3 3
T.	5	Abigail	7 7 4 53	8 21	7* south 10,52	7 21 4 39	8 7 9	10 3 24	3 51
F.	6	St. Nichol.	7 7 4 53	9 33	6 4 D. 4 rises 8,39	7 21 4 39	9 19 9	24 4 18	4 33
S.	7	Agathon	7 8 4 52	10 43	5 37	7 22 4 38	10 29 8	7 5 9 15	5 17

49) 2d Sunday in Advent. Luke 22. Day's length { 9 h. 44 m. Southern States
9 h. 16 m. Middle States }

S.	8	C. V. Mary	7 8 4 52	11 53	Formal sets 9,57	7 22 4 38	11 39	8 20	5 59 6 9
M.	9	Joachim	7 8 4 52	morn	9. Arietis south	7 23 4 37	morn	7 2	6 44 6 50
T.	10	Judith	7 9 4 51	12 40	Sirius rises	7 23 4 37	12 46	7 14	7 32 7 38
W.	11	Barsabas	7 9 4 51	1 48	♀ in Perihelion	7 23 4 37	1 52	6 26	8 22 8 22
T.	12	Otilia	7 9 4 51	2 52	♀ rises 3,20	7 24 4 36	2 59	6 8	9 15 9 11
F.	13	Lucina	7 9 4 51	3 59	6 4 D. 4 rises 4,11	7 24 4 36	4 5	20 10 10 10	8
S.	14	Nicasius	7 10 4 50	5 3	6 3 D. 4 rises 5,34	7 24 4 36	5 12	5 21 11 9 11	3

50) 3rd Sunday in Advent. Matth. 11. Day's length { 9 h. 40 m. Southern States
9 h. 10 m. Middle States }

S.	15	Ignatius	7 10 4 50	6 2	♀ in Aphelion	7 25 4 35	6 10	5 14	11 54 12 0
M.	16	Ananias	7 10 4 50	D set.	16. ♀ rises 7,56	7 25 4 35	D set. 4	26 12 47 12 48	
T.	17	Lazarus	7 10 4 50	6 10	Rigel so. 11,25	7 25 4 35	5 55	4 8	1 35 1 40
W.	18	Emberday	7 11 4 49	7 10	Spica rises 2,29	7 25 4 35	6 56	3 20	2 15 2 30
T.	19	Abraham	7 11 4 49	8 17	½ rises 3,50	7 25 4 35	8 2	3 2	2 50 3 14
F.	20	Ammon	7 11 4 49	9 17	6 ♀ ○ Superior	7 25 4 35	9 5	2 14	3 34 4 8
S.	21	St. Thom.	7 12 4 48	10 17	○ enters ♃	7 26 4 34	10 5	2 27	4 17 4 52

51) 4th Sunday in Advent. John 1. Day's length { 9 h. 38 m. Southern States
9 h. 10 m. Middle States }

S.	22	Beata	7 11 4 49	11 17	Winter commences	7 25 4 35	11 5	1 10	4 57 5 36
M.	23	Dagobert	7 11 4 49	morn	○ in apo. ♀ ris. 7,25	7 25 4 35	morn	1 23	5 35 6 22
T.	24	Adam, Eve	7 11 4 49	12 0	24. ♀ rises 3,37	7 25 4 35	12 07 S	7 6	1 15 7 20
W.	25	Christmas	7 11 4 49	1 2	Altari sets 7,51	7 25 4 35	1 10 Sl	7 20	6 55 8 8
T.	26	Stephen	7 10 4 50	2 10	♂ rises 5,30	7 25 4 35	2 17 0	4 7 38	8 54
F.	27	John, Ev.	7 10 4 50	3 22	Orion south 11,22	7 25 4 35	3 29 1	19 8 25	9 44
S.	28	H. Innoc.	7 10 4 50	4 18	½ rises 3,20	7 25 4 35	4 22 2	4 9 16	10 35

52) Sunday after Christmas. Luke 2. Day's length { 9 h. 23 m. Southern States
9 h. 12 m. Middle States }

S.	29	Noah	7 9 4 51	5 13	2 ¹ rises 6,59	7 24 4 36	5 20	2 19	10 12 11 28
M.	30	Copernic.	7 9 4 51	6 6	Sirius rises 7,1	7 24 4 36	6 13	3 41	12 12 26
T.	31	Sylvester	7 9 4 51	D ris.	31. ♀ rises 3,20	7 24 4 36	D g.a. 3	19 Morg	1 18

Jewish Festivals and Fasts. — 5656.—December 12. Chanukah; 18. Rosh Chodesh Tébet.

MOON'S PHASES.

SOUTHERN STATES.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon.....	2	1	18 Morning
Last Quarter.....	9	1	42 Morning
New Moon.....	16	1	09 Morning
First Quarter.....	24	12	01 Morning
Full Moon.....	31	8	10 Evening

MIDDLE STATES.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon.....	2	1	85 Morning
Last Quarter.....	9	2	09 Morning
New Moon.....	16	1	29 Morning
First Quarter.....	24	12	21 Morning
Full Moon.....	31	8	80 Evening

UNCLE SAM'S ALMANAC.

Conjectures of the Weather.

1, 2, 3, clear and frosty; 4, 5, cloudy; 6, 7, windy; 8, 9, 10, snow or rain; 11, 12, 13, clear and cold; 14, 15, 16, frosty; 17, 18, cloudy; 19, 20, rain; 21, 22, clear; 23, 24, 25, frosty; 26, 27, 28, snow; 29, 30, 31, cold.



DECEMBER

He that is afraid of work is a coward in everything else.

IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.—The women clerks of Washington, are the brightest and ablest people in the service. They do their work conscientiously, and some of the most efficient of Uncle Sam's employes are of the gentler sex. There are two men to every woman in the departments, and the number of women all told amounts to less than 7000. These women are of all ages, from eighteen to eighty, and there is, by the way, one woman in the Treasury Department who has now reached ninety years. There are many women over sixty and hundreds of sweet young maidens of twenty-five. These women do all sorts of work. Starting in as counters in the Treasury about a generation ago, they have extended their work to all sorts of clerkships, and they now pass upon questions of law, examine patents, translate foreign languages, and do everything under the sun. Some of the most expert counters of the Government are women, and several of the very best bookkeepers of the Treasury wear petticoats. Women are fast making their way as typewriters and stenographers.

A CLEVER CAPTURE.—A veteran relates the following incident that occurred under his own personal observation, which, as an example, he thinks ranks favorably with anything occurring during the war:

"The federal cavalry attacked on December 1, 1864, the forts at Stony Creek Station, Va., capturing two forts and a large lot of commissary and ordnance supplies belonging to the confederate army. In my four years' experience in the confederate service I do not think I ever witnessed such a charge as this regiment made, charging mounted against well-protected earth-works well-garrisoned with artillery and infantry that had seen service in some of the most hotly-contested engagements of the war. Their on-

slaught was irresistible, and the garrison was compelled to surrender. I, with five others, one of whom was a first lieutenant, attempted to escape, and had gotten about a quarter of a mile from the forts when we were overtaken by a mounted cavalryman, who, placing his revolver to the head of the lieutenant, demanded our surrender. We had leveled our muskets on him and were about to fire when the lieutenant, realizing that the chances were that he would have the top of his head blown off, ordered us to throw down our arms. Obedient to the command of our captor we fell in two ranks. He ordered one of our number to hand the lieutenant's sword and our guns up to him. He marched us back to the forts, where the balance of the prisoners were. When about to turn us over to the officer in charge of the prisoners, he coolly informed us that we were very foolish in surrendering, as he had nothing to shoot with except his saber, his pistol and carbine being empty."

THE LARGEST LUMP OF GOLD.—The very largest lump of gold ever seen in this country was on exhibition in San Francisco in June, 1892. It was not a natural nugget. It was a gigantic cone-shaped ingot, rough and dingy, just as it came from the slag pot of the Harqua Hala mine in Arizona. It was the product of 45 days' run at the mine mentioned; weighed 357½ pounds and was valued at \$120,000.

FLAX is largely grown in several States of the Union. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Kansas and Wisconsin are among the heavy producers. There is very little American linen produced; nearly all the flax grown here goes toward the manufacture of linseed oil; the residue, oilcake, is extensively used for feeding and fattening the cattle.

UNCLE SAM'S ALMANAC.

AMERICAN TOWNS—St. Paul is the North State City and Minneapolis the Flour City.

Up to 1825 Charleston, S. C., had a larger commerce than New York.

Louisville is the Falls City, from its position at the falls of Ohio.

Hartford is said to be the richest city, for its population in America.

Jacksonville has two hotels which, together, cost over \$5,000,000.

The mines tributary to Butte City, have an output of \$23,000,000 a year.

Salt Lake City is the Mormon City from the character of its population.

Chicago is the Prairie City, from the flatness of the land surrounding it.

Burlington, Ia., is called the Orchard City, from the abundance of fruit trees.

Rochester, N. Y., is the Aqueduct City, from its beautiful water supply.

Vincennes is the oldest city in Indiana, and was its capital from 1800 to 1813.

Savannah is the Forest City of the South, from its innumerable shade trees.

Paterson, N. J., is the centre of the American silk manufacturing business.

Bismarck, N. D., was so named in 1872, just after the Franco-Prussian war.

New York owns one-fourth of the commercial shipping of the United States.

Newark, N. J., makes every year \$70,000,000 worth of various lines of goods.

FIGURES AND FINANCE.—Nearly 700 vessels are employed in our foreign commerce.

During Victoria's reign India has coined £2,000,000 in gold and £206,000,000 in silver.

Maine ranks as the eighth State in the matter of railway construction for the year 1893.

The banking capital of the United States is estimated at \$5,150,000,000, the greatest in the world.

Statistics of iron production during 1893 show a total of 7,124,502 tons, against 9,157,000 for 1892.

HOW WE DO FLY.—The highest velocity ever attained by a cannon ball has been estimated at 1626 feet per second, which is equal to a mile in 3.2 seconds. The earth, in making one revolution in twenty-four hours

must turn with a velocity nearly equal to that of a cannon ball. In short, the rate of speed at the equator has been estimated at 1000 feet per second, or a mile every 3.6 seconds. Therefore it has been calculated that if a cannon ball were fired due west and could maintain its initial velocity independent of the earth, and could keep up the speed with which it left the mouth of the gun, it would beat the sun in his apparent journey around the earth.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.—The Union Pacific has 26,454 cars.

An ordinary locomotive is said to consist of 5416 pieces.

The Union Pacific owns or controls 7681 miles of line.

Steel rails, it is said, average 130 tons per mile, iron 145.

In 1887 the locomotives of the United States ran 688,800,000 miles.

Our railroads have an aggregate bonded debt of \$5,405,049,969.

The capital stock of the United States railroads is \$4,863,119,073.

There are in this country 185,710 miles of steel rails and 38,917 of iron.

The railroads in this country last year moved 749,331,860 tons of freight.

The cost of the railroads of this country is estimated by Poor at \$9,293,052,143.

PRODUCTS OF THE STATES.—Michigan is first in copper, salt and lumber, second in iron, third in sheep, fifth in hops, sixth in wheat.

Nevada has sent out \$560,000,000 in silver and gold, \$200,000,000 of which came from the Comstock mines.

Illinois is first in corn, oats, pork, distilled liquors and railways; second in coal, wheat and hogs; third in cattle.

FLAX is largely grown in several States of the Union. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Kansas and Wisconsin are among the heavy producers. There is very little American linen produced; nearly all the flax grown here goes toward the manufacture of linseed oil; the residue, oilcake, is extensively used for feeding and fattening cattle.

UNCLE SAM'S ALMANAC.

A THRILLING RECITAL.—The death at Washington of Francis E. Brownell recalls one of the most striking and one of the first incidents of the great civil war. As recorded in the pages of the "Century War Book," this incident first brought home to the people of this country the fact that war meant the shedding of human blood.

Even those of us who were children at the time remember well the impulse of horror and pity which swept over the North at the first publication of the news of the Alexandria tragedy.

How like a romance it read! The gallant and handsome young colonel of the Fire Zouaves, Elmer E. Ellsworth, famous in the year or two preceding the rebellion as the drillmaster of the acrobatic Chicago Zouave Company, protege of the new president, and popularly believed to be destined to play a leading part in the approving war, had been killed on the threshold of activity.

The incidents leading up to the tragedy in which Ellsworth lost his life are unusually like an evolution of romance. Hastily summoned to Washington with his regiment of firemen from New York city he is filled with the fire of a somewhat sentimental patriotism and seems to have felt a premonition of early death. Before starting he indited letters to his parents and to his sweetheart, in which he speaks of readiness to sacrifice his life.

Upon reaching the capital he waits upon the president and is given the honor, possibly at his own request, of leading the first invading force southward. One can fancy the meeting and farewell between the tall, unmilitary, rugged civilian head of the army and the short, athletic, handsome and dashing young soldier.

So having received the solemn benediction of the fatherly man who was himself destined to be slain in the same cause, the proud young officer is seen in the gray of the following morning leading his scarlet and blue-clad fire fighters into the streets of Alexandria, a sleepy little town down the river.

He was elate with the enthusiasm of one who hoped for fame, and smiled as his men marched behind him up the silent streets.

Suddenly he sees, or his attention is called, to a strange flag flying from the top of a gable-roofed, country-looking hotel at the

corner of two streets near the line of march. Calling to Corporal Brownell, who was a favorite subordinate, he ordered him to follow, and, accompanied by one or two others, entered the building, which was known as the Marshall house.

As they rushed up the stairway leading to the roof a man came out of an upper room, clad only in shirt and trousers. This was Jackson, the proprietor.

In response to Ellsworth's order to hand down "that flag" he muttered a surly reply and disappeared. Ellsworth, Brownell and another reached the roof, tore down the flag, and started to descend. Ellsworth had the flag bundled in his arms.

Instantly Jackson appeared at the foot of the stair landing, leveled a double barreled shot gun at Ellsworth, and before Brownell could strike up the gun with his own the charge tore through the flag and through Ellsworth's heart.

With lightning like fury Brownell shot the hotel-keeper through the head and stabbed him twice with his long sword bayonet almost before he could fall to the floor a corpse.

Ellsworth's body was borne upon the cross-ed guns of his soldiers to a steamer, and thence to Washington wrapped in the national flag. The remains afterwards reposed in state, and were finally brought to his childhood's home in Illinois. His untimely end became the theme of patriotic song and sentimental story until long after the war was at an end.

ALL BORN IN 1809.—A wave of great men (or babies that were destined to become great) seems to have swept over the world in 1809. Why they were precipitated upon the world during that particular year will, perhaps, never be known, but it is a fact that the following named historical personages count it as their birth year, Lincoln, Gladstone, Darwin, Edgar Allan Poe, Cyrus McCormick, Benjamin Pierce, Alfred Tennyson, Mark Lemon, Jules Favre, Raphael Semms, Albert Pike and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

ONLY one-fourth of the American shipping is engaged on the high seas, 77 per cent. being river, lake and coasting trade.

UNCLE SAM'S ALMANAC.

CHRISTMAS EVENTS THAT NATIONS HAVE MADE.—December 25, 1868, President Andrew Johnson, by proclamation, extended amnesty and pardon to the persons and States who attempted, by rebellion, to withdraw from the Union.

During December 25, 1805, the Peace of Pressburg, between France and Austria, was being argued. When it was published next day it was found that France had received Piedmont, Parma and Placenza, and that Austria was forced to make several concessions of territory in Italy and to recognize Napoleon as King of Italy.

South Carolina, having seceded from the Union December 20, 1860, was followed by others in quick succession. The seceding States tried to seize all the national property within their borders, and were successful, except at Pensacola, Fla., and Charleston, S. C. At the latter place the commander of the United States forces withdrew, December 25-26, 1860, to the unfinished Fort Sumter on an island in the harbor.

Christmas Island in the Pacific Ocean is so named by Captain Cook, who landed here on Christmas Day, 1777. He had passed Christmas Day at Christmas Sound, 1774. On the shore of Christmas Harbor, visited by him in 1776, a man found a piece of parchment inscribed: "Ludovico XV. Galliarum rege, et d' Beynes regi a secretis ad res maritimas, annis 1772 et 1773." On the other side Captain Cook wrote: "Naves Resolution et Discovery de rege Magnæ Britannæ, December 1776," and placed it in a bottle.

During the period of the Franco-German war, and just before the Turco-Russian war, Russia being unable to induce any other power to join her in an armed interference with Turkey, and being herself unprepared for war and hindered by the winter season, diplomatic negotiations were prolonged. Finally a conference of ambassadors of all the great powers was called to meet in Constantinople, with the result that (December 24-25, 1876) a constitution was promulgated for the whole Ottoman empire, which gave the Christians equal rights with the Mohammedans, and which the Porte hoped would make unnecessary any special provisions in favor of his Christian subjects, to be guaranteed by the power.

IMITATING STAMPS.—Uncle Sam's stamps are not counterfeited. The business would not pay. A few years ago there was a big dealer in New York who manufactured foreign stamps on a large scale. He sold millions of them, advertising enormously, and even going so far as to invent a certain foreign stamp, in order that it might be sold as a great rarity. But the law against obtaining money on false pretences has been applied to the suppression of that sort of swindle.

As high as \$1,000 has been paid for a single postage stamp. The greatest collection in the world is owned by the multi-millionaire, Ferrary, and is worth \$500,000—that is to say it would bring that amount at auction to-morrow. The collection of Baron Rothschild has been appraised at \$200,000. These and one other in possession of an English millionaire named Tapeling are the three great collections of the world. It cannot be said that money spent in this way is unproductive, inasmuch as stamps are continually increasing in value. Rare stamps have doubled in value in the last eight years. There are at present about 1,000 stamp merchants in the United States, doing business on a capital all the way from \$100 to \$100,-000.

The Russian postage stamps are the most beautiful in the world, being printed in water colors that will not wash. The stamp of Victoria for £10 sterling is the highest denomination employed for postal service. It is used to carry gold dust. Some of the Australian stamps have round holes punched through them. This means that the letters they were attached to were mailed by convicts. Heligoland is the only country that prints the denominations on its stamps in two languages—English and German. Cashmere prints its stamps in water colors from ivory. When wet the tints run badly.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.—In the event of the death of both the President and Vice President the Secretary of State would become President. In the event of the latter's death the succession would be Secretary of the Treasury, then Attorney General, then Secretary of War, etc.

UNCLE SAM'S ALMANAC.

MAIL is distributed in 68,408 postoffices in the United States.

POSTAL CARDS have been in use in the United States since May 1st, 1873.

OF THE 1,500,000 inhabitants of New York only 700,000 are of American birth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN's signature has been secured by collectors from every paper on file in the county courts of Illinois.

FOR 200 years after the discovery of America every ship was equipped with artillery and a force of soldiers.

YOUNG as Oklahoma is, her farmers have invested \$340,000 in farming implements.

IT IS NOT generally known that Baltimore has become the headquarters of the spiritualists of the United States. Believers have proposed the erection of a \$1,000,000 church in that city.

IT costs Uncle Sam \$1,000,000 a year to pension the naval officers who have grown old or who have become disabled in the service.

THE fruit crop of this country, mostly devoured at home, is valued at \$210,000,000 a year.

THE firing of the great guns with which the ships of foreign nations are provided costs so much money that the practice necessary to secure accuracy in their use is not allowed, and the so-called drills at the guns are for the most part theoretical. The result of the firing in Rio harbor shows that modern artillery is not sufficiently understood to make the gunners proficient. Not only is a small fortune blown away at each discharge of a big gun, but the life of the cannon is measurably shortened.

THE secret codes used by the United States state department are the most carefully guarded of all the nation's secrets. One of them is called the "sphinx"—it is so guarded. The "sphinx" was devised by a New Yorker now in the state department, and is as susceptible to changes as the combination lock of a safe. Hundreds of messages have been sent by it, and it has never leaked.

FROM 16,000,000,000 to 17,000,000,000 feet of timber, board measure, is at present used in railroad ties in this country.

ABOUT one-fifth of the school teachers of the country are changed yearly.

IT is said that the oldest inhabited house in the United States is that of Kiliaen Van Rens-

selaer, opposite Albany. It was built in 1642.

BENEDICT ARNOLD'S LAST YEARS.—The last twenty years of the life of Benedict Arnold were probably the most unhappy that ever fell to the lot of man. The British were willing to use him to promote their own plans and to pay him for his disgraceful services, but everywhere he was held in such contempt and scorn that for years he scarcely ventured to appear in public. Before his treachery he stipulated for a fortune in cash and a commission as Major General in the British army.

He got both, and soon spent the former in speculation, while the latter did him no good, as no officer in the army would serve under him; and, although his talents and bravery were unquestioned, he remained to the end of his days a General without command, even at a time when the British Government was sorely pressed for officers and men. In 1798, during the French war, when the country was anxiously gathering all resources, he applied to the Duke of York for a command, but was refused.

He went home in despair and said to his wife: "They will not let me find a soldier's death." He never rallied after this blow, and soon after his mind appeared to wander. He ordered his Continental uniform to be brought, and put it on, including the sword he had worn when in the American service, and so he died, a raving maniac, in 1801, at his residence in London.

WHAT THE STATES EXCEL IN.—New Hampshire cotton mills have a capacity of over \$50,000,000 and pay \$15,000,000 annually in wages. Over 300,000 yards of cotton cloth are produced daily.

Iowa produces \$365,000,000 of farm products every year. The corn crop reaches 322,000,000 bushels; wheat, 37,000,000; oats, 80,000,000; potatoes, 20,000,000.

Minnesota grows every year 45,000,000 bushels of wheat, 48,000,000 of oats, 22,000,000 of corn, and produces 472,000,000 feet of lumber and 180,000,000 shingles.

A league equals 6 miles. A fathom equals 6 feet.

UNCLE SAM'S ALMANAC.

OFFICERS' OUTFITS ARE EXPENSIVE AND CHANGE IS COSTLY.—An officer's outfit is expensive. The army outfit costs at the very lowest \$180. Very few officers would be satisfied with an \$180 outfit. It is made of cheap cloth, poorly finished. It is "regulation" and the commanding officer would have to pass it. But an officer would feel very mean in one of these outfits at an official reception. From \$180 the cost of the outfit ranges up to \$350. Most of the difference is in the cost of the material of the uniform.

A naval officer's outfit costs even more. At the Navy Department they say that in round numbers a "good" outfit will cost \$450. There are 1410 officers in the navy on the active list. If the Navy Department took a notion to alter the character of the uniform and equipment of its officers so radically that the present outfit would be useless, it would cost \$634,500 to make the change. All of this would come out of the pockets of the officers themselves. It is very well to make officers pay for their own outfits, but they cannot see the justice of paying for changes which depend on the whims of a superior officer and which benefit no one but Uncle Sam.

It would not be a novelty for the War Department to order a complete change in the army uniform. In the early history of the Government it was done rather frequently. Washington ordered the first change in the continental uniform in 1777. Up to that time the army button was white. Under Washington's order the regulation uniform was to consist of "a dark blue or black coat reaching to the knee and full trimmed, the lapels fastened back, with ten open worked buttonholes in yellow silk on the breast of each lapel and ten large regimental buttons at equal distances on each side, three large yellow regimental buttons on each cuff and a like number on each pocket lap. At the same time an order was issued for the navy to equip themselves with blue coats, with red facings; red waistcoats and blue breeches; the coats trimmed "yellow" buttons. The marine officers of the day wore green coats with white facings, white breeches edged with green, white vests, silver epaulets, black gaiters and white buttons.

Two years later Washington ordered another change in the uniform of the army.

The regulation coat thereafter was blue, the facings of white, buff or red, and the buttons for the cavalry white. This lasted until 1782, when orders were issued to equip the infantry with white buttons, the coats to be of blue with red facing and white lining. By 1796 another change had been made. The infantry officer wore a dark blue coat reaching to the knee, full trimmed with scarlet lapels, cuffs and standing cape, white trimmings, white under dress, black stock and cocked hat with white binding. In 1810 the officers of the general staff were put into top boots with gilt spurs and other minor changes in their uniform were made.

Nowadays changes in uniform and equipment are less frequent. The last radical change in the naval uniform was made eleven years ago. But the officers live in daily dread of another. Here is the outfit with which a naval officer would have to provide himself if a complete chance of pattern was ordered:

Special full dress, \$80; full dress, \$50; frock coat, \$45 to \$55; service uniform (extra blouse), \$80; two pair blue trousers, \$30; overcoat, \$45 to \$60; cap, \$7.50; chapeau, \$15 to \$25; epaulettes, \$25 to \$50; sword, \$15 to \$20; full dress belt, \$15; undress belt, \$5; sword knot, \$2.50 to \$4; helmet, \$2.50; shoulder straps, \$5; gloves (eight pair), \$2 to \$4; rain clothes, \$10 to \$25.

The "special full dress" is a feature of the naval uniform. It is worn on the greatest state occasions—in honor of the President of the United States or some foreign naval officer of high rank. With it is always carried the clumsy chapeau. The army has no special full dress. Here is the army officer's outfit:

Undress uniform, \$25 to \$60; forage cap with ornaments, \$5 to 11; shoulder straps, \$5; dress uniform, \$45 to \$90; shoulder knots, \$8 to \$13; headdress, \$15 to \$30; sword or saber, \$19 to \$21; dress belt, \$10 to \$15; field belt, \$22.82; overcoat, \$45 to \$95.

In the world's mints from 1850 to 1890 there were coined 9194 tons of gold and 81,235 tons of silver.

The aggregate deposits of Boston savings banks are nearly \$400,000,000, in more than 1,200,000 accounts,

UNCLE SAM'S ALMANAC.

SHE FIRST SUGGESTED DECORATION DAY.—Of the late Martha G. Kimball, who first suggested Decoration Day, George W. Childs once remarked: "She has done more good deeds and said more kind words than any woman I have ever known." The Philadelphia *Ledger* tells this story to illustrate her power and influence in the cause of right. It is related that after the battle of Winchester General Sheridan, riding up the front and noting the demoralized condition to General Mollineaux's command, sharply reproved that officer before his men. Mrs. Kimball had nursed General Mollineaux, after he had been wounded in a previous battle in the performance of a brave duty, and, going to General Sheridan, she said: "You have done a great wrong to a brave man." With characteristic gallantry he replied: "Madam, if I have done so I will apologize to him before his soldiers," and he did that and more, recommending Mollineaux for major-generalship, which was promptly awarded him.

WOMEN AS VOTERS.—In one of the United States a precedent for the admission of women as voters was furnished during the last century. The State referred to was New Jersey, which by its Constitution of 1776, gave the suffrage to all the inhabitants who had the property qualification. A law passed February 22d, 1797, to regulate elections under that Constitution provided that every voter should deposit his or her ballot, and that the written ticket should contain the names of those for whom he or she voted. But a later act in 1807 enacted that no person should be allowed to vote except free-born white citizens of the male sex. Since then the word male has been inscribed in the Constitution of the State of New Jersey, and had been done in the other States.

A RAILROAD OF CURVES.—The first railroad west of the Alleghanies was built from Lexington to Frankfort, Ky., in 1831. The road was laid out with as many curves as possible, the engineers declaring that this was an advantage. The cars were in two stories, the lower for women and children, the upper for men, four persons being seated in each compartment. The cars were at first drawn

by mules, but after a time a locomotive was made by a Lexington mechanic. The tender was a big box for wood, and a hogshead was provided for water, which was drawn in buckets from convenient wells. In place of a cowcatcher there were two poles in front fitted with hickory brooms for sweeping the track.

The area of a triangle equals base multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}$ altitude.

Plastered walls should stand at least a year before painting.

A quart measure should be $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and 6 inches deep.

A bushel of anthracite coal weighs 86 pounds; bituminous, 76 pounds.

It requires 16,000,000 cows to supply our country with milk and its products.

There are 22,000 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States.

A "hand" (the unit of horse measurement) is one-third of a foot, or 4 inches.

A statute mile equals 5,280 feet, or, 1760 yards. A nautical mile equals 6,086 feet.

A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds; salt, 280 pounds, and beef, pork or fish, 200 pounds.

To find the area of a circle, multiply the diameter by itself, and the product by .7854.

Nearly \$3,000,000 are appropriated annually by the British government for the support of royalty.

A ton of hay in the mow, when well settled down, measures 512 cubic feet, or a cube 8 feet each way.

A gallon of distilled water weighs 8.33 pounds. Sea water and cow's milk each weigh 8.55 pounds per gallon.

IT is alleged that the cultivation of rice in the United States originated in an accident to a ship coming this way from the island of Madagascar. In 1694 the disabled vessel put into some harbor on the Carolina coast and on departing after repairs the captain presented the Governor with a bag of rice. This was sown on some moist land about the Governor's residence and resulted in the cultivation of rice as a staple crop in that part of America.

The annual increase of wealth in the United States is over \$35 per inhabitant.

A syndicate of capitalists will spend \$12,000,000 in enterprises in Sioux City, Ia,

UNCLE SAM'S ALMANAC.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.—In the eighty-three national cemeteries are buried 330,700 soldiers, of whom nearly one-half are classified as "unknown." Most of the cemeteries are cared for by superintendents who are paid from \$60 to \$75 a month. The superintendents are under the direction of army officers. There are six districts, with a commanding officer for each district. The commander at Atlanta, Ga., supervises twenty-six cemeteries in the States east of the Mississippi River and south of Kentucky and Virginia, including Louisiana and Texas. The commander at Washington, D. C., controls twenty-eight cemeteries, of which twenty-two are in Virginia and Maryland, three others in contiguous States, the Custer battlefield on the Little Big Horn River, Mont., and "Mexico City," in Mexico. The four Illinois cemeteries and ten west of the Mississippi River and north of Louisiana and Texas are under command of an officer at St. Louis. The eight cemeteries in Kentucky and Indiana are directed by an officer at Jeffersonville, Ind. An officer at Philadelphia is responsible for the cemeteries on the Delaware River, while those in New York are controlled by New Yorkers.

Twenty-one cemeteries contain over five thousand bodies each, and among them are the famous burial places at Corinth and Vicksburg, in Mississippi, two-thirds of whose dead are "unknown." Of the "unknown" who are laid in the other cemeteries, Fredericksburg, Va., has four-fifths, and Richmond, Va., seven-eights, and at Salisbury, N. C., out of a total of 12,132, only ninety-seven are "known."

But at Andersonville, Ga., and at Hampton, Va., more than nine-tenths are identified; at Arlington, Va., nearly three-quarters; at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Marietta, Ga., and Nashville, Tenn., more than two-thirds; at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., nineteen-twentieths, and at the little cemeteries of St. Augustine, Fla., and Battle Ground, Washington, D. C., all are identified.

There are 9300 Confederate soldiers buried in these cemeteries, principally at Camp Butler, Ill.; Cypress Hills, N. Y.; Finns Point, N. J.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Hampton, Va.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Woodlawn (Elmira), N. Y.

The largest numbers of interments are at Vicksburg, where there are 16,620 of the dead. At Nashville 16,532 are buried. The smallest national cemetery is at Beverly, N. J., and contains only 164.

So they lie together, the known and the unknown, under long white rows of headstones, ranked and serried as when they fell fighting for their country.

CHANGES IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.—It is a fact that a shoal is forming in the gulf, some ten miles from the mouth of the Mississippi River. It is said that this bar has only fifty or sixty feet of water over it, and that the water was formerly much deeper.

The vast quantities of mud carried out by the swift currents of the river must be deposited somewhere, and the deposit naturally occurs where the carrying force of the river current is neutralized by the resistance of the sea. Nearly the whole of Louisiana was formed by the dirt carried out of the heart of the continent by the great river. This material at first took the shape of bars with channels between them. Later the channels closed up and a vast area of land was formed.

It may be that the gulf will finally fill up to an extent that will close the mouth of the river, and then a new outlet will be forced by the current. Already the complaint is made that vessels drawing but little water are frequently grounded when trying to enter the jetty channel from the sea. Unless something is done to make it easy to find the entrance to the river the shipping interests of New Orleans will be seriously endangered. And the failure to extend the jetty system may, in the far future, close the mouth of the river and turn the Crescent City into an inland town.

COSTLY METALS.—The most costly of all metals, save only gallium, which is worth \$2000 an ounce, is germanium, which is quoted at \$1125 an ounce. Rhodium is worth \$112.50 an ounce; ruthenium, \$90 an ounce; iridium, \$37.50 an ounce; osmium, \$26 an ounce, and palladium, \$24 an ounce. The last is about equal in value to gold. These metals are of no great commercial importance.

UNCLE SAM'S ALMANAC.

UNCLE SAM'S MONEY MAKERS.—Years ago the bank note companies printed currency for the government, and for a long time after the establishment of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington they continued to print one face of the government notes, while the Bureau printed the other. Now the only government work which they do print is the printing of postage stamps, and even that contract is to be taken away.

But these companies print both currency and stamps for other countries—notably for those of South and Central America. And to protect the work from possible counterfeiters they experiment constantly in the hope of anticipating the next move of counterfeiters.

In the big building of one of the bank note companies of this city are nine safes in which are 74,000 engraved plates. They represent bonds, stock certificates, currency, stamps, and every class of security. If one of them was missing it might make great trouble for a big government down South. The value of these plates could hardly be estimated with any accuracy. Even the cost of them is not a matter of exact record.

It costs \$100 for the engraving of the vignette and \$150 for the border of a postage stamp, and if all of these plates represented direct hand work their value would be many millions. But the transfer process has made the duplication of engraved work cheap and simple. When a stamp die is prepared only one of the stamp faces is engraved. The engraved steel is hardened and a cylinder of soft steel is rolled backward and forward over it until the design reversed is transferred to the cylinder. The cylinder is then hardened, and by running it over soft steel any number of duplicates of the original engraving can be obtained. There are at least 200 plates of the two cent Columbian stamp in the vaults of one bank note company. They will be turned over to the post-office department, now that the last of the Columbian stamps has been printed, and Postmaster General Bissell will have them broken up and melted.

Very few visitors are allowed to go through the work rooms of a bank note company. The trustees are afraid that some of their competitors will learn their methods of work. I asked my informant how he kept the secret

of his work. "Our people stay with us," he said. "We have one man in our employ who has been with us more than sixty years. I have been here nearly half a century. Before the end of this year I can claim \$100 which our company gives to any one who remains in its employ for fifty years. Several men have received it. One of our engravers resigned last year at my suggestion at the age of eighty years. Captain Low, of Boston, has been with us more than forty years. One of our engravers died recently at the age of eighty-five."

A man who resigns from the employment of one of the bank note companies without going to work for another of them is under suspicion immediately. A skilled engraver is under the eye of the Secret service of the Treasury Department continually. Some of the best counterfeiters have been captured at their work not because they were under suspicion of being engaged in any particular infraction of the law, but because of recognizing their possibilities for evil, the Secret Service people think it just as well to keep an eye on them. In this way the famous counterfeiter Brockway was captured when engaged in his most important piece of iniquity.

There is not a first-class engraver in the country on whom the Secret Service people cannot lay their hands at any minute. In this work of watching the movements of skilled engravers, the bank note company and the Bureau of Engravers and Printing work hand in hand. Whenever one of them discovers another new counterfeiter's trick, the other hears of it very quickly.

SONGS OF THE STATES.—As to State songs, there are some others besides "The Old Kentucky Home," "Maryland, My Maryland," "The Arkansaw Traveler" "Ol' Virginny Sho'." Sidney Lanier has written a most musical "Song of the Chattahoochee" that would serve for Georgia; the "Suwanee River" might do for Alabama or Florida, while there must be negro melodies of local application in nearly every former slave State. "Maryland, My Maryland," has the disadvantage of special reference to the Civil War, and there are two versions of the song, one Confederate in sentiment the other Federal.

EXCELSIOR LIBRARY OF POPULAR HAND BOOKS

No.		Price	Price	
" 1	Brown's Reciter, 202 pages.....	25 cts.	81 The Whist Player.....	25 cts.
" 2	Wilson's Modern Dances, 128 pages.....	25 "	32 Burdett's Serio-Comic Recita- tions.....	25 "
" 3	Fancy Drinks and How to Mix Them.....	25 "	33 Dumb Bells and Indian Club Exercises.....	25 "
" 4	Cushing's Manual, 226 pages.	25 "	34 Burdett's Shakesperean Reci- tations.....	25 "
" 5	March's Dialogues and Speech- es for Wee Tots, 160 pages..	25 "	HAND-SAWS, (F. T. Hodgson) Cloth.....	\$1.00
" 6	German at a Glance, 96 pages	25 "	PRACTICAL CARPENTRY, (F. T. Hodg- son), Cloth,.....	1.00
" 7	Burdett's Dutch Dialect Reci- tations.....	25 "	COMPLETE CARRIAGE AND WAGON PAINT- ER, Cloth,.....	1.00
" 8	French at a Glance, 96 pages.	25 "	ELECTRICITY AND ITS RECENT APPLICA- TIONS, Cloth,.....	2.00
" 9	DeVere Laughable Recitations	25 "		
" 10	The Elite Letter Writer, 160 pages.....	25 "		
" 11	Ritter's Mock Trials, 160 pages	25 "		
" 12	Nine Complete Debates, 144 page.....	25 "		
" 13	Payne's Business Pointers, 202 pages.....	25 "		
" 14	Spanish at a Glance, 96 pages	25 "		
" 15	Casey's Recitations and Comic Songs.....	25 "		
" 16	Mme. Juno's Dream Book, 200 pages.....	25 "		
" 17	Josh Hayseed's Trip to New York.....	25 "		
" 18	Burdett's New Comic Recita- tions.....	25 "		
" 19	Italian at a Glance, 96 pages.	25 "		
" 20	Bro. Gardner's Stump Speeches	25 "		
" 21	Correct Manuers, 189 pages... 160 pages.....	25 "		
" 22	DeVere's Negro's Sketches'	25 "		
" 23	Mason's Fancy Drills and Marches.....	25 "		
" 24	Carey's Choice Selections....	25 "		
" 25	Wilford's Dialogues for Young Folks.....	25 "		
" 26	Burdett's Irish Dialect Recita- tions.....	25 "		
" 27	Payne's Rules of Order.....	25 "		
" 28	Hoffman's Tricks with Cards.	25 "		
" 29	Burdett's Patriotic Recitations	25 "		
" 30	Donnelly Art of Boxing.....	25 "		

LETTER WRITERS AND SPEAKERS.

Payne's Business Letter Writer, boards,	50c.
Payne's Social Letter Writer.....	50c.
Brown's Business Correspondence, cloth,\$1.00	
The Elite Letter Writer,.....paper,	25c.
Rowton's Complete Debater,.....boards,	50c.
The Tuxedo Reciter,...cloth, 75c., seal,	\$1.00
Excelsior Selections,.....cloth,	\$1.00
Burdett's Negro Dialect Recitations, paper,.....	25c.
Burdett's Pathetic Recitations,paper,	25c.
" Patriotic " "	25c.
" Serio-Comic " "	25c.
" Shakespearean " "	25c.
" Select Recitations,500p. cloth,	\$1.00
" World of Humor, 600p. "	1.50

BOOKS OF GAMES AND ETIQUETTE.

Hoyle's Games, 540 p., paper,	50c.,
boards, 75c., cloth,	\$1.00
The Whist Player, paper,	25c. cloth,...
The Standard Hoyle, " 50c. "	\$1.50
Dunbar's Complete Etiquette, boards,	50c.
Correct Manners, Russia, 50c., seal,	75c.

HUMOROUS BOOKS.

New Yarns and Funny Jokes, quarto,	25c.
Drummer's Yarns, octavo,.....	10c.
Bro. Jonathan's Jokes, octavo,.....	10c.
Capital Jokes, octavo,.....	10c.

The above books sent on receipt of price by any newsdealer or bookseller.
The trade supplied by the News Companies.